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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

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The General Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,028—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893.

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Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	13 4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	"	12 8
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One Star Brandy, capital peg	"	14 4
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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th Dec.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5051	1200	M. de Horne	16th "
†	SUTLEJ	4232	900	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	800	T. S. Angus	13th "
†	SUTLEJ	4232	900	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†	SUTLEJ	4232	900	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†	GANGES	4282	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5051	1200	M. de Horne	10th "
†	SUTLEJ	4232	900	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4126	970	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†	GANGES	4282	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I.	OCEANA	6301	1200	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3357	800	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†	ARNA	4130	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	1000	J. Orman	5th May.
†	SIAM	3716	800	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

* The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 30th November, 1893.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94,
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,179	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,335	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,290	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan. 1894.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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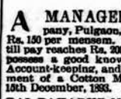

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SUCH of the FREE-BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the Results of the various University Examinations are known, will be filled up in January next.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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DOWN.

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	BOMBAY.			
	Victoria Terminus	Dep.	7—30	
85	Igatpuri	Arr.	12—27	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—57	
276	Bhusawal	Arr.	20—5	Dinner.
		Dep.	20—30	
520	Nagpur, B. N. Ry.	Arr.	7—0	
		Dep.	7—30	
646	Dongargarh	Arr.	13—22	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—42	
776	Bilaspur	Arr.	19—11	Dinner.
		Dep.	19—10	
903	Jharsuguda	Arr.	0—17	
		Dep.	0—45	
1028	Chakardharpur	Arr.	5—49	Early Breakfast.
		Dep.	6—15	
1100	Purulia	Arr.	8—50	Breakfast.
		Dep.	9—35	
1147	Asansol, E. I. Ry.	Arr.	11—38	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—20	
1212	Burdwan	Arr.	15—35	Tea.
		Dep.	15—52	
1279	CALCUTTA. Howrah Station	Arr.	19—43	

UP.

Distance in Miles from Howrah.	Stations.		H. M.	Halt for Refreshments.
	CALCUTTA.			
	Howrah Station	Dep.	5—54	
67	Burdwan	Arr.	9—47	Breakfast.
		Dep.	10—1	
132	Asansol, B. N. Ry	Arr.	12—46	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—45	
180	Purulia	Arr.	16—14	Tea.
		Dep.	16—44	
252	Chakardharpur	Arr.	19—15	Dinner.
		Dep.	19—45	
377	Jharsuguda	Arr.	0—38	
		Dep.	1—15	
504	Bilaspur	Arr.	6—42	Breakfast.
		Dep.	7—12	
633	Dongargarh	Arr.	12—41	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—21	
759	Nagpur	Arr.	20—0	Dinner.
		Dep.	20—30	
939	Sheagaon	Arr.	4—29	Early Tea.
		Dep.	4—59	
1003	Bhusawal	Arr.	7—10	Breakfast.
		Dep.	7—30	
1118	Manmar	Arr.	12—5	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—20	
1194	Igatpuri	Arr.	15—30	Tea.
		Dep.	15—42	
1279	BOMBAY. Victoria Terminus	Arr.	20—30	

Railways in India are run to Madras time, which is 39 minutes in advance of Bombay time and 33 minutes behind Calcutta time.

For intermediate times at stations see the Bengal-Nagpur, G. I. P., and E.-I. Rys'. time tables.

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Dessert " "	33 0	37 0
Carvers per pair	15 0	17 0
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Table Knives per doz.	31 0	35 0
Dessert " "	23 0	27 0
Carvers per pair	12 0	13 0
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Table Knives per doz.	18 0	20 0
Dessert " "	15 0	16 12
Carvers per pair	8 0	9 0

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A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, December 2, 1893.

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Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
In the Goods of the above-named Deceased.
ATMARAM SHIVRAM PATADKAR, Husband of the Deceased.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE, The 27th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AVABAI, Widow and Executrix of the late DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE COOPER and RUSTOMJEE DORABJEE COOPER and DINSHAW DORABJEE COOPER have contracted for the absolute sale of the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise are hereby required to make known the same to the Undersigned in writing at his Office, No. 31, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-seven and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, consisting of a ground floor and one upper story standing thereon, and situate at or near Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2353, Street No. 2315 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a dwelling house belonging to the said Avabai and Rustomjee Dorabjee Cooper and Dinshaw Dorabjee Cooper and partly by an open Chowk appertaining to such last mentioned dwelling house, on or towards the west by Trinity First Street, on or towards the North by the property now agreed to be sold to the said Rustomjee Bejonjee Kapadia, and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Limbowala.—Dated this 4th day of December 1893.
JEHANGIR DORABJEE, Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AVABAI, Widow and Executrix of the late DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE COOPER, and RUSTOMJEE DORABJEE COOPER and DINSHAW DORABJEE COOPER have contracted for the absolute sale of the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise are hereby required to make known the same to the undersigned in writing at his Office, No. 31, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or building, consisting of a ground floor and three upper stories standing thereon, and situate at or near Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2353, Street No. 27, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Framji Cawasji Tank, on or towards the west partly by the public road known as Trinity first Street, and partly by the property of Rutonjee Manekjee Dubash, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and the properties of the said Avabai and Rustomjee Dorabjee Cooper and Dinshaw Dorabjee Cooper, and on or towards the North by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomji Poonkhanawalla.—Dated this 4th day of December 1893.
JEHANGIR DORABJI, Purchaser's Attorney.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; in the Mofussil postage extra.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and Whittington bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. Roberts, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in very bad cases." Mr. Grizzle, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Godliana :—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a drug man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co, PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE :—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.
H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

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(In Liquidation.)
A MEETING of DEBENTURE-HOLDERS will be held at the Office of EWART LATHAM and Co., on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, at 3 P.M.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Mhow, up to 12 Noon on the 15th December, 1893 for a Contract for Wines, Spirits, Bottled Beer and Porter for Hospitals in the Mhow Command.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.
GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer.
Chief Commissariat Office, Mhow, 25th November, 1893.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th December, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1893.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94 and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th November, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th November to 14th December, 1893, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
THE Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, invites Sealed Tenders for the Supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1894, and ending on the 31st March, 1895, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay :—
1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.
3. Covering and Dammering Cases and Casks.
4. Straw Mice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Mutton Suet.
2. The forms for Tenders can be obtained on applications to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.
3. Tenders duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for....." will be received up to the 9th January, 1894, at 12 Noon, precisely.
4. Sample should accompany Tenders, and specimens of the articles required can be seen at the Depot.
5. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary E. rnest money in Treasury Receipt to the extent specified at the foot of each schedule.
6. A security Deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.
7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
J. PARKER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 28th November, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 625 OF 1891.
POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
PEROZSHA FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Tanna.....Defendant.
PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—
All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the two several properties next hereinafter described, that is to say :—

LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, and the stable, walls and marks and other erections standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Perouz Bagh, situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette in the District of Tanna, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety nine and one-fourth square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the North by waste ground belonging to Bhundarse Koormarse and Antone Mandel De Monte and others on the south by the property of Antone Mandel De Monte and others, on the East by the property of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on the West partly by the Road leading from Ghod Bunder and partly by the public Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, having the receiver appointed therein, and are marked A B C D E F G and H in the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of garden ground or land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stables standing thereon and being in the New Town or Khetwadi ninth lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2181, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, and 2179 and New Nos. 2261, 2222, and 2223, old Survey Nos. 357, 359 and 366 and New Survey No. 547, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jehangirjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and partly by the Khetwady eighth lane, on the West by the said Khe wady ninth lane, on the North partly by the property of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Nanavat, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and on the South by the property of the said Cumroodin Tyebjee, and which said bungalow and stable, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 162 and together with the said piece or parcel of garden ground or land were formerly in the occupation of Pestonjee Limjee Gojee, and latterly in the possession of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of the said Receiver and are more particularly described in the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner and therein surrounded by a red-coloured boundary.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1893.
G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.
BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 13, Chowpatti Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMASJEE COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..Defendant.
NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable properties herein situate at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street at Mazagon and at Baba Dhubboo Street, which had been advertised to take place at the Office of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1893, has been adjourned to the WEDNESDAY the Sixth and THURSDAY the 7th days of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three, on which days the said properties will be put up for sale by Public Action before the said Commissioner, at his Office, in the Court House, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon of each of the said days.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the above named plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 17th day of November 1893.
G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.
HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Alligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.
AND
DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Transferee
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th Day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :
All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 2, and now under Ward No. C. 1830, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dosabhoy Jewanji and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1893.
G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF THE FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE BUILDINGS AT MAHIM,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH & 9TH DECEMBER 1893.
THE BAZAAR WILL BE OPENED BY
THE HON. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIETY.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES WILL BE ON SALE AT STALLS AS UNDER.

No. I. St. Andrew's Kirk Stall.
Mrs. McKENZIE and Assistants.
No. II. Art Stall.
Mrs. BROWN.
Mrs. NEUBERG and Assistants.
No. III. Free Kirk Stall.
Mrs. GARDNER.
Mrs. J. MODONALD.
Mrs. MACKICHAN.
Mrs. STUEN and Assistants.
No. IV. Flower and Plant Stall.
Mrs. BARY and Assistants.
No. V. Chow Chow Stall.
Mrs. GOSTLING and Assistants.
No. VI. Variety Stall.
Mrs. DAVEY and Assistants.
No. VII. Children's Articles Stall.
Mrs. GREIG and Assistants.
No. VIII. Furniture Stall.
Mrs. FORJETT and Assistants.
No. IX. Smokers' Requisites Stall.
Mrs. GEORGE and Assistants.
No. X. Sweets Stall.
Mrs. BANKS and Assistants.

Arrangements have also been made for—
A Scoting Gallery under the Supervision of Mr. PLAYFAIR.
A Fine Art Gallery presided over by Messrs. McKENZIE and STEPHENSON.
An Exhibition of Electric Novelties by Mr. MOIR and Assistants.
Refreshments may be had at a Buffet under the charge of Mr. MAIR and Assistants.
By kind permission a MILITARY BAND will play each Evening. CONCERTS EVERY EVENING by some of the Most Talented Singers in Bombay with Choruses by a Choir of Children from the Orphanage.
The BAZAAR will be OPEN on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from 4 till 8 o'clock ; and on SATURDAY from 4 till 10 o'clock.
ADMISSION :—Thursday, One Rupee. Friday and Saturday, Eight Annas. Children Half-price.
The BAZAAR will be OPEN specially from 3 till 4 on Friday Afternoon for the Admission of Purdah Ladies. Admission : One Rupee.
D. M. INGLIS,
Hony. Secretary.
Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Requirements of the Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly exceeded our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE-MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !
VALVOLINE
THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MEN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	20	all	10 pr. ct.	1,157½
Bank of Hindostan	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Central India	10,000	500	all	12½ pr. ct.	96
Commercial & Ld. Mgs....	5,000	100	100		154to162
	3,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100			15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra and Masterman's	600,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd & 0
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	60,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000	125	all	48	4 1
National Bank of India	10,000	250	62½	4 pr. ct.	210
Presidency Banks.					
Bank of Bengal	1,000	500	500	R 1	555
Bank of Madras	750	1,000	750	Rs. 60	1,150xd
Imperial Bank of India	200	500	200		315
Indian Mercantile	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Madras Times	1,000	500	500	12 pr. ct.	970
Asiatic Banking Corporation	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Miscellaneous.					
Alliance Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	25		150
Bombay Dyeing Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	800
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000		800 d
Bombay United Mills Co., Ltd.	75	1,000	1,000	31	610
Cawasjee Khanzanna Manufg. Co.	40	25	25	Nil	72½
Ghatee Mandvee Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	54½
Jam Mill Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 pr. c.	160
Jubbulpore Mill Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	500
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United Mills	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	2,425
Mahomed Ismail Mills	83	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Mahoob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	1,000	500	500	15 pr. c.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,560
Muscat Mills	2,000	0	250		125
Muscat Gunny Bag Co.	1,000				
Mahomed Mg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	1,835
Mazagon Mills	1,000	100	100	Nil.	
Meyer Mills	7,378	100	100	Nil.	
National Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental Spinning Mills Co. Ltd.	5,725	125	125	Rs. 15	200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	500	Rs. 20	1,220
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
Shahpoor Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	8	810
Soonderjee Jevanjee	1,333	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	295
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Standard Mill Co.	1,250	250	250	12	325½
Sun Mill Co., Ltd.	1,250	250	250	12	185
Swadeshi Mill Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	160
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	675	250	50	Rs. 15	430
Vishnuker Lakhmidas Co.	90	1,000	1,000	50	551
Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	950		900	15	500
Western India	1,000	500	1,000	25	300
Wertia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Union Mills, Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	91	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Ahmedabad	1,51	0	all	Rs. 15	95
Ahmedabad Advance	1,31		100	Nil	52
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. (Bellasis Road)	971		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	900	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Hosiery Co., Ld.	51	1,000	1,000	...	741
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	251
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,165
China Mills Co. Ltd.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	815
Commercial Mills	900	500	00	20 pr. c.	625
Coorla Land Co.	4,000	70		Rs. 10	50xd
Coorla Mills Co.	800	1,000	1	Rs. 4	100
Dowlat Mills Co.	5,000	10	100	5	440
Dawn Mill	1,800	500	500	30	1,000
Dharamsi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1	350
Emperor Mills	2,100	1,000	1,000	9	600
Empress Mills	2,100	500	500	20 pr. ct.	1,000
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	540
Hope					
Hyderabad Mill	700	500	500	4	60
Howard and Co.				R 2	
Ibrahimjee Ballimjee	1,800	500	500	R 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		315
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Jacob Sassoon	1,125	500	500	20 pr. c.	970
Jacob Ali	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jam Shedji Nusserwanji Tata Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	25		150
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	800
Jubbulpore Mill Co., Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000		800 d
Kamani Mills	75	1,000	1,000	31	610
Khanzanna Manufg. Co.	40	25	25	Nil	72½
Khatau Makanjee Spg. & Wvg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	54½
Kesow Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 pr. c.	160
Lord Reay Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	3	500
Lowjee Limjee Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	2,425
Mahomed Ismail	83	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Mahoob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	1,000	500	500	15 pr. c.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,560
Muscat Mills	2,000	0	250		125
Muscat Gunny Bag Co.	1,000				
Mahomed Mg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	1,835
Mazagon Mills	1,000	100	100	Nil.	
Meyer Mills	7,378	100	100	Nil.	
National Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental Spinning Mills Co. Ltd.	5,725	125	125	Rs. 15	200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	500	Rs. 20	1,220
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
Shahpoor Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	8	810
Soonderjee Jevanjee	1,333	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	295
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Standard Mill Co.	1,250	250	250	12	325½
Sun Mill Co., Ltd.	1,250	250	250	12	185
Swadeshi Mill Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	160
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	675	250	50	Rs. 15	430
Vishnuker Lakhmidas Manockjee Co. Ltd.	90	1,000	1,000	50	551
Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	950		900	15	500
Western India	1,000	500	1,000	25	300
Wertia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Union Mills, Ltd.	900	1,000	1,000		

MACLELLANGOUR.

					Last Divd.	
Ahmedabad	1,000	200	200	10		75
Ahmedabad New	750	50	50	10		20
Bombay Baroda	5,000	100	100	10		100
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	6,812	200	185	18		4
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.		100no

In Liquidation

Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	270		4,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	375	67½		1,220
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		70
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ltd.	400	800	800	3 per ct.		84
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 21		1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 per ct.		
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	8 per ct.		25
Dehli and Mooltan Flour Mills	1,500	20	200	Rs. 20		230
Dehli Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.		275
Ispore Co. Ltd.	500	100	70			18 no
Indian Guaranteed Surety	2,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.		16
John Heberth & Co.	1,250	10	100	10 pr. ct.		12
Khanderi Silver & Karsal & Co. Ltd.	2,500	500	100	8 pr. ct.		100
Kemp & Co.	4,500	20	175	Rs. 21		3 6
Kurrachee Landing Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	800	500	80	31		19
Mackie & Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.		9
Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 18		92
Napier Hotel Co.	2,500	100	100	9 pr. ct.		51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	250			6
Oriental Guaranty Life Insurance	3,000	200	80	12 pr. c.		180
Ormerod Lamb	6,000		30	15 pr. c.		30
Pallree & Co. Ltd.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 7		64
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19		450
Prince of Wales Fresh, Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9		50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	100	100	6		105
Tucker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5		15
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	all	5		10

PRICES OF BULLION, &c

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6
Spanish Doubloons	"	15-3 Nominal
Native Bar Gold	"	23-2 "
Do. do. new	"	23-1 "
Australia do.	"	23-3
Bombay do.	"	23-2
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Dragon	"	15-11
Silver 11 Standard	"	9
Do. 91 do.	"	84
Spanish Dollars	"	203 Nominal
Mexican do.	"	198
Notes do.	"	31

M. Carvalho says that the part of Marguerite was originally intended for Mdme. Ugalde, and it was only on the suggestion of M. Paul de Saint Victor that Madame Miolan-Carvalho threw up a role in a forgotten feerie to play the character which brought her European fame. So also the great publisher Hengel Fauset "Faust," which afterwards made the fortune of a rival publisher, M. Choudens. The Carvalhos found it necessary to avoid extravagance, and the manager still preserves the miserable little piano which used to be carted to the theatre on rehearsal days, and was brought back again after his wife's practice after the rehearsal was over. On this piano, too, was rehearsed Masse's "Noces de Jeanette." At the first few performances of "Faust" the audience were hostile, and the Garden scene was soundly hissed that M. Carvalho deemed it prudent to order the claque to cease applauding. M. Carvalho has also one or two interesting anecdotes to tell about "Romeo et Juliette." For example, he caused the prologue to be sung by all the principal artists instead of by the chorus. A postponement of the first performance was narrowly avoided, as M. Rouher had fixed a State ball for that night; but the manager offered his stage men a bribe of thirty louis if they would get the opera over before midnight, and at 1-45 the curtain was down, so that the guests were enabled to reach the ballroom by 13 and spread among the brilliant company news of the success of the new work.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of His Excellency Lord Harris, Grant Road Station, 7-22 a.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
University Examination Results.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Vasco left the dock on Friday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

THEFT AT MAZAGON ROAD.—Mr. R. G. Snell, residing in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon Road, has reported the theft of one diamond ring, one pearl ring, and one sapphire ring, of the collective value of Rs. 200, from a chest of drawers, sometime after 16th ultimo.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We learn that the partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar and Pherozshaw N. Pleader, solicitors, High Court, carrying on business in the name of Balkrishna and Pherozshaw, has been dissolved from this day.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY COOLY.—On Friday last, one Hurrising Luximon, a Hindu, purchased three dozen canvas bandbags from the Arthur Crawford Markets, and entrusted them to a cooly to carry them to his house at Pydhowree; but while proceeding along Abdool Rahiman Street, the complainant found the cooly missing. Every enquiry was made to trace the cooly, but without success.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Bhowsing Takatsing, a Chief from Bhownuggur, accompanied by thirty followers, carrying four swords and three pistols arrived in Bombay, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway station, at 6 o'clock, on Friday morning. He is now staying at Gilder Street.—A Chief of Cheradrow, with twenty-five followers, also arrived in Bombay on the same day, and has taken up his residence at Warden Road.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the instance of Constable Scollard, one Pandoo Rama, a mill-hand, residing at Worlee, was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. W.R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and committing theft of one silver *kargota*, valued at Rs. 50, two gold rings, valued at Rs. 50, and Rs. 22 in cash, belonging to Rama Babaji, also a mill-hand, residing at Worlee Pakady Road. On Friday morning at 6 o'clock, the complainant locked the box, containing the property, but forgetfully left the key on the top of the box. He then secured the door of the room with another lock, and went to work in a mill. At half-past 5 o'clock, in the evening he returned home, when he found the lock on the door intact but on entering the place he observed that an entrance had been effected through a hole in the wall of the room and the property stolen from the box. He at once made a report of the theft to the police, and gave them the name of a person on whom he rested his suspicion. The police immediately arrested the suspected person, who, on being questioned, pointed out the accused as the person he had seen hanging about the place. The police consequently arrested the accused and recovered the property concealed in the wall of a house at Worlee. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF SELLING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbarali, Khan Bahadur, and Inspector Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, again charged three Persians, of respectable appearance, named Shaik Alli vallad Mahomedalli Mahalati, residing at Pakmodia Street; Mirza Mahomed Sadik vallad Mirza Mahomed, resi ing at Bhendy Bazaar, and Mahomed Hoosein vallad Mahomed Hoosein, also residing at Bhendy Bazaar, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 31st October, 1st and 4th November sold and had in their possession for the purpose of sale obscene books, written in the Persian language, entitled "Mau-ul-Hayat, Ab-e-Hayet, Ab-e-Zindegani" (water of soul and life), and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Bailey, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Khandrao Moroji defended the second and the third accused.

In stating the facts of the case the Public Prosecutor said that the present case arose out of a reference made to the Government of Bombay by the Persian Consul that some obscene books had been sold in Bombay. It was alleged that the books were printed and published in Persia, but from inquiries made at Teheran, it appeared, that they were not printed and published there. Inquiries were made by the Bombay police with the result that the three accused, who were all book-sellers, were arrested. The prosecutor said that the accused had imported the obscene books to the informant whom the police had sent for that purpose with marked coins. It would also be proved that on searching the shop of the first accused forty-eight copies of this work and ten copies of the catalogue of books exposed for sale in the shop were found by the police.

Mr. Gilbert, on behalf of the first accused, admitted having sold the books and sold it for the last seven years. He said that it was a book published many years ago by a holy man in Persia, where it was considered to be one of the classical books. However, he had seen his client about it and he (Mr. Gilbert) admitted, as he read the English translation, it was such a book that in his opinion, ought not to be published. From an English point of view the book must be considered very filthy, but it might not be the case when considered from Arabic or Persian points of view. Mr. Gilbert said that when they were youths, they all used to read the "Arabian Nights" thinking it to be an innocent book, but the literal translation rendered from the original Arabic work, by Sir Richard Barton is very filthy, and notwithstanding the protest of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the book could be found in the Asiatic Library. Mr. Gilbert was perfectly prepared to say that his client had sold the book, but averred that he would never sell it any longer. There were many other books of a classical nature published and sold openly in Bombay, and which were equally bad. The book in question was not a modern work, but it was very ancient work and he (Mr. Gilbert) was instructed to say that it was printed and published in Persia. His client was only a bookseller, and knew nothing about it. As regards the reference made by the Persian Consul to the Bombay Government to take proceedings in this matter, Mr. Gilbert submitted that there existed some enmity between his client and the Persian Consul. Some proceedings had been taken in Teheran and from the correspondence that had been published in a newspaper at Teheran, it would appear that the Persian Consul put the Bombay Government in motion purely from personal motives. Taking all these circumstances into consideration Mr. Gilbert asked the Court to deal with his client as leniently as possible, adding that he would willingly assist the police in preventing the sale of the book in Bombay.

On behalf of the second and the third accused Mr. Khandorao urged that his clients were ignorant of the contents of the book. The third accused was, besides, a stranger in Bombay, and since his arrival in Bombay was putting up at the house of the second accused.

Mr. Little then led evidence on behalf of the prosecution. The evidence of the informant and Inspector Morar Rao went to show how the books were sold by the accused on three different occasions, and in what manner the books were captured.

While cross-examining Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbarali Khan Bahadur, Mr. Gilbert produced several catalogues of books showing that the book in question was published in the Arabic and Persian languages by several authors, and that it was sold by many other booksellers in Bombay. In his cross-examination the witness said that he was a Persian scholar, but he never knew that the book in question was a classical book. The book was so very filthy that according to his opinion it could not be called a classical book. It purported to have been printed and published at Teheran, but from its appearance he was of opinion that it was written and lithographed in Bombay. According to the information received by the witness the writer of the book is at present staying in Upper India.

The Magistrate: Have you read the Arabian Nights?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: Is it considered a classical work?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: There are some filthy passages in that book.

Witness: I don't know that.

Mr. Gilbert: I know the translation of that book, Sir.

Witness: I have read the ordinary translation.

The Magistrate: The ordinary translation is harmless.

The evidence of a book-binder was then recorded. He said that the separate pages of the book were given to him for binding. When they were given to him they appeared as if they were newly brought from a printing press.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned for a week, in order to enable the first accused to assist the police in preventing the sale of the book.

THE history of the manufacture of matches in France during the last twenty years affords an instructive lesson as to the evils attendant upon the granting of monopolies. During the financial troubles that followed the war, the Government of M. Thiers sold to the "Compagnie Generale des Allumettes Chimiques," the sole right of selling matches on the territory of the Republic for a number of years. The Company, seeing in its bargain, sold matches so inferior that they became a jest and a byword. The "Figaro" once recommended as a means of getting rid once for all of habitual offenders, that they should be sent to prison and made to remain there until they could strike three of the wretched sulphur-tipped things one after the other. Nor were the expensive "allumettes bougies" or wax matches much better. Now that the concession is at an end and the Government have control of the industry, the President has signed a decree by the terms of which the sulphur matches are no longer to be manufactured. The wags declare that if the new matches will really light there will be public and private rejoicings to celebrate the event.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, another dacoity case arising out of the recent riots was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury. The prisoners were five Mahomedans, Papa Shaik Sulleman and Shekoo Shaik Hoosein, who were charged with dacoity, alleged to have been committed in a Marwaree's shop, at Duncan Road, on the first day of the riots, the 11th August last; while three other Mahomedans, Shamut Faizbux, Mahomed Mookhtiar, and Nooroodin Khodabux, were charged with dacoity as well as with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple, and the evidence was very short. It would be proved that the prisoners and some thirty other Mahomedans broke into the shop of Sooma Kusta, a Marwaree, at Duncan Road, on the evening of the 11th August last. This shop was close to that of another Marwaree's, which was also broken open, and who was the complainant in another case that had been investigated at the present Sessions. Sooma Kusta and his brother would state that they were personally acquainted with the prisoners, three of whom lived in the same house in which the Marwaree's shop was situated. That statement would, as regarded the last three prisoners, be corroborated by their possession of some of the stolen property, consisting of cloth goods and silver ornaments, which the Marwaree identified as his property. It was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the prisoners and the property had been identified to their satisfaction.

Sooma Kusta said in his evidence that, when the mob broke into his shop, he hid himself away, but was in a position to recognise the prisoners, whom he saw taking away his goods from his shop. The shop was completely looted of property, valued at Rs. 787, some of which was afterwards discovered in the possession of the last three prisoners.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Anderson summed it up to the jury, submitting that it clearly established the charges laid against the prisoners.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury for the defence, argued that there was no identification of the goods alleged to be stolen, such as should satisfy the jury or bring home the charge to the prisoners. The complainant told a story which was very unlikely. Would the jury believe a Marwaree who stated that he saw five Mahomedans looting his shop, and that he went and quietly hid himself?

The learned counsel trusted the jury would refuse to convict the prisoners on such evidence of a Marwaree. The story told by the other Marwaree was also incredible. With regard to the cloths produced in court Mr. Robertson said any honest man would come forward and say he had *kapra* like that, but he argued that no honest man could say positively that it was the *kapra* he had in his possession, because it was a common commodity in the bazaar. There was therefore no satisfactory identification of the cloth either. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence at length for the prosecution, and submitted that the charge was not brought home to his clients.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the first two prisoners were charged with dacoity or gang robbery, and that the last three prisoners were charged also with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. His Lordship read to the jury the definition of the offences as given in the Penal Code. The question really turned upon whether the jury were satisfied that the Marwarees had correctly identified the prisoners. The occurrence took place on the first day of the riots. The Marwaree stated that he closed his shop about 1 p.m., and remained in it with his two brothers; that about 6 p.m., stones were thrown into the shop through the grating over the door of the shop; and that finally the rioters attacked the rear door, broke it open, and entered and looted the shop between 6 and 7 p.m. It was curious upon the deposition taken before the Magistrate that not a word was asked any of the witnesses as to what light there was in the shop to enable the Marwarees to identify the prisoners. The whole question was as to the identity of the prisoners. The Marwaree further said the rioters battered the boxes, and that he received a blow from the first prisoner, and that he went and stood outside. Now, if he was really beaten, he would not be quite able to see clearly and recognise the other rioters. It might be that there was a dim light in the shop, or that he was able to see by the light in the neighbouring houses of shops. There was no doubt that the Marwarees recognised the prisoners, because he said he knew them before, and knew where they resided in the locality. The value of the property was about Rs. 787, although in this court the Marwarees raised the value somewhat. The case rested entirely upon identification, and his Lordship told the jury to look into the evidence most carefully. With regard to the last three prisoners, the Marwarees said he identified them, because they lived on the third story of the same house as his and were known to him. The case was a serious one, and his Lordship asked the jury to give it their best consideration, giving the prisoners the benefit of any reasonable doubt that might arise in their minds.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of dacoity against all the prisoners.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: You have all been unanimously found guilty, upon evidence which has satisfied the jury and also myself, of the grave offence of dacoity. Each of the prisoners was then formally sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Anderson (for the Advocate-General) moved an affidavit for the exemption, from service on the special jury, of Mr. James Begbie, of the Bombay Bank, who was officiating as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank for Mr. Andrew Murray, who had proceeded home on furlough. It was stated that Mr. Begbie's constant and personal attendance was necessary throughout the day in superintending the different departments of the Bank in addition to carrying on the duties of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

His Lordship granted the application.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

RESULTS of the examination for the degree of Master of Arts and the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering were declared on Saturday afternoon.

THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

Out of seventeen candidates who presented themselves for examination nine were declared to have passed, three in the second class and six in the pass class.

Second Class.—Miss Matilda Hunt, Messrs. Kassum Sumar Thariani, and Narayen Balvant Pendse.

Pass Class.—Messrs. Vishnu Govind Bijapurker Phillip Godinho, Furdunji Dadabhoy Mulla, Moro Keshav Dawle, Shantaram Anant Desai, and Bapuji Khurshedji Dhondy.

THE L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

Out of the eleven candidates who had presented themselves for the examination the following eight have passed:—

First Class.—Mr. Cooverji Khundubhai Desai (James Buckley Gold Medal and Nagamwalla Prize.)

Second Class.—Messrs. Rustamji Framji Bhathena, A. L. Collaco, Sadashiv Nanabhai Hathe, Crishnaji Pandurang Limaye, Narayen Kashinath Malvanker, and Malla Samudraram Ramaya.

Pass Class.—Mr. Shama Bengalor.

The result of the first examination for the degree of LL. B, which was to have been declared on Saturday, has been postponed *sine die* owing to the illness of one of the examiners.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE following are the highest scores made in the following Spoon Competitions:—

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

	Points.
Actg Bombardier G D Traylen	19x
Gunner J A Brandon	17b
Gunner N Catelphoh	17
Gunner J D Fraser	15
Gunner C. Norman	14
Gunner W Thomas	14

a Winner of 1st Spoon. *b* Winner of 2nd Spoon.

EIGHTH COMPETITION.

Gunner Hickey	23x
Corporal F Taylor	21b
Sergeant D Pinder	20c
Bombardier J Goldie	19
Hon. Memb. Chadwick	18
Gunner F W Jackson	18

a Handicapped 1 points winner of 1st Spoon. *b* Winner of 2nd Spoon. *c* Winner of 3rd Spoon.

This week's competitions will be at the 200 yards' range. Position standing.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	..	1	4	...	21	28
B "	1	..	1	..	3	...	11	16
C "	..	1	..	..	3	...	19	22
D "	..	..	1	..	2	...	24	27
E "	..	1	1	1	3	...	32	38
F "	..	1	1	1	1	...	18	21
G "	1	1	..	..	2	1	39	43
H "	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	21
I "	Cadets.				1	...	18	19
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total..	4	5	6	4	19	2	235	275

THE following officers were on parade viz.:—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, T W C Leatham (Adjutant), Captains J P Baird, H Lovell, J W Smith, S Tomlinson, Lieuts T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth (Quarter-master), D J Sharp, F Snell, 2nd-Lieut C C James.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Re. 2 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEARLY Ninety new Telegraph offices have been opened in India since April 1, and the private traffic shows an amazing rate of increase. The returns for the six months ending on September 30th have now been made up, and they give a higher return by four lakhs of rupees than those of the corresponding period of last year.

IN noticing the Madras Sanitary Report for 1892 the Government of India remark that the outturn of work performed by the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Board is encouraging, and it is satisfactory to learn that improvement in the sanitary condition of smaller towns and villages has been, and is being, effected in all districts.

IN the short time which has elapsed since its constitution the Civil Veterinary Department in these Provinces has made good progress under the energetic supervision of Veterinary Assistant; but great difficulty is said to have been experienced in obtaining a supply of suitable candidates for work in the various districts. Partly with a view to meet this want, and partly to promote the scientific investigation and cure of cattle disease, the establishment of a veterinary hospital and school for saluris at Lucknow is under consideration, and the talukdars of Oudh are being consulted in the subject.

THE following letter has been addressed by Sir W. B. Hudson to Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S.:—"In reply to an invitation received through the Board of Revenue, that I should tender evidence to the Royal Opium Commission, and referring me to you, I beg to say that I have no wish to submit any. I have nothing to say that has not already been said. Not all the might of England will eradicate the use of opium in India, nor even materially curtail it; therefore the present enquiry is a waste of time and money, which I have no desire to add to."

THE estimates of the rice crop in Lower Burma, one of the most important in all India, prove to have been unnecessarily cautious. The area shown under rice in the ten rice-producing districts of the lower province is now put at nearly 55,000 acres more than was reported last month and this shows an increase of over 13,000 acres as compared with last year. The prospects of the crop are naturally watched by the Burma Government and the Burma people with the greatest interest, as may be judged from the fact that the value of the exports from Rangoon in 1891-92 reached a sum considerably over 13 crores of rupees. Bengal also is coming to have an interest in the Burma rice crop; for, as Mr. O'Conor has pointed out, there is little doubt that consumption there is fast overtaking production, and that the province is beginning to depend on imported food supplies to supplement local production. Last year rice was largely shipped from Rangoon to Calcutta.

WRITING of the expected trade with Western China, Mr. Bagley says this great trade should return to its old and natural route when we meet it half-way. It is reasonable to suppose that the road used by Chinese armies and traders, and considered by them worth grading and bridging, must give the easiest means of access from Burma to Yunan. Until further explorations are made, however, he thinks it safer not to count on any great influx of trade from this source. If we do re-open Chinese trade, it will mean large dividends for the railway and a great expansion of dealings in English manufactures; but apart from that, and from obvious political and strategical advantages, Mr. Bagley thinks he has shown that a line such as that proposed has every prospect of paying its way on local trade alone. This being the case, it is unfortunate that impecuniosity prevents the Government of India from beginning the work of construction at once. In his speech on Monday, Lord Lansdowne hit himself unable to go further than a promise of Government assistance, should private enterprise undertake the project. Government waiting for the promise and the promoter, waiting on the Government, a scheme is thus delayed which would put money into the pockets of both, and be of great advantage to Burma and the Empire.

IT is difficult remarks a contemporary to understand how an absurd statement such as that regarding the relations of the East India Railway with the Government Telegraph Department, can have obtained currency. It was said that the Railway had appropriated an undue portion of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 9, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rails, cast-iron scrap, leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the late Mr. Beardshaw, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome Mahogany grand square pianoforte by Hicks and Sons, hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Jarnesk carpets, &c., the property of F. DARGO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT WASTE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Queen's Mill near B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Station, Parel, on account of the concerned.

One lot of Damaged and Burnt waste.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE OIL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., about 375 cases of Kerosine oil of Standard Brand at Peerbor Works Bunder, Mazagon by order of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, and for account of the concerned.—

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

- 19 cases long cloths.
- 1 case fine Persian lawns.
- 1 " green cambrics.
- 1 " white muslin.
- 1 " bleached yarn.
- 1 " coloured book-muslin.
- 1 bale coloured blankets.

160 drums Banner's Patent turpentine,
10 cases beer, in quarts and pints.
20 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion fillosello, knitting and trivet silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 4, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following :—

A lot of gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's straw hats, oil papers, waterproof cloth, waterproof coats and 125 bundles Japanese matting, each 40 yards long.

A lot of good Cheroot tobacco.

2 boxes each 50 lbs. Ogden's tobacco.

2 boxes each 50 lb. Pekoe Faraning Indian Tea.

1 case mechanical toys.

2 cases, each 4 dozen, Italian butter.

49 pairs carriage lamps.

115 gallons port and Spanish port.

184 " Cadiz sherry.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. E. BEARDSHAW, consisting of gold watch and chain, steel and links, silver bangle, &c.

A quantity of furniture, cassia log of dumbwaiters, glass door cupboards, office table single cots, marble top tables, bent-wood chairs sideboard chiffonier, cane tables, marble-top counter bar, copper utensils, glass crockery, lamps, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

2 waders, hay and black geldings, age 5 and aged, height 15 and 16 hands 2 in, respectively, perfectly quiet in harness.

1 strong roomshod double seated brougham.

1 handsome light victoria in good order

1 strong serviceable landau

1 light strongbuilt dog cart.

1 Ayrshire cow in milk, giving 10 seers of milk daily.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of surplus plant and Machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tanso Works, at Atgaon.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Atgaon, the following plant and machinery, viz., blocks of dies, steel and iron truly wheel, axles and frames, bellows with steel frames, bellows of smiths, English steel hammers, small and large sookies steel butts, quarry and ballast hammers, carpenters' and miscellaneous tools, picks and powrahs, iron tanks, road lorry with cast iron wheels 5 tons, bullock tongs, Avery's 5 feet beam scale with tripod and weights, boiler tubes, tables, chairs, &c.

Terms.—10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid same day, and the machinery removed.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DOORGADEVI ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sotha Vira and Co and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Raja Maisoor, in continuance of the sale given in the indentures of mortgage dated the 5th day of October, 1892, and 30th day of [illegible] the sale of the [illegible] parcel of land together with [illegible] thereon, situate in reputation [illegible] Doorgadevi Road, [illegible] Revenue marked old No. 2393 [illegible] Assessment Survey No. 313/1 [illegible] Chowkey No. 1 Kasba [illegible] formerly and [illegible] Sotha Vira and [illegible] and mortgagor, Raja Maisoor, [illegible] and No. 2 [illegible] Plate No. 28, bounded on the [illegible] Plate No. 28 on the west by the [illegible] Plate No. 28 on the south, Government [illegible] Doorgadevi Road, together with [illegible] Survey No. 313/1 [illegible] Survey No. 313/1 [illegible] Survey No. 313/1

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.

The *Novoe Vremya* considers that the Anglo-Afghan Alliance is directed against Russia and concludes from the Ameer's speech, made in the Durbar held in Sir M. Durand's honour, and also from the statements made by Lord Elgin and Lord Rosebery, at the Northbrook Club, that the situation Russian-Mahomedan in the East is growing threatening.

The article adds that it is, however, consoling that the words of the Ameer and Lord Elgin give Russia a free hand in the future solving of the various geographical problems.

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

The Reichstag by a majority of thirty have passed a resolution of the Clerical Party to permit the return of Jesuits.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 1.

There has been a severe run on several Banks in Italy, and notably on the "Banca General," consequent on the difficulties of the Credito Mobiliare.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

General Freemantle has been appointed Governor of Malta.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Bothnia, which replaces the Serapis, sailed from Portsmouth to-day, for India.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

A new cabinet has been virtually formed with M. Casimir Perier as Premier and Foreign Minister; M. Burdeau, Finance Minister; M. Spuller, Minister for Education; and M. Mercier, Minister for War.

The tendency of the new Cabinet is decidedly moderate.

A PLOT IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Dec. 2.

M. Ivanoff, a former officer in the Bulgarian service besides a number of students have been arrested here, for plotting to murder Prince Ferdinand.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ROME, Dec. 2.

The efforts of Signor Zanardelli to form a new Cabinet are still fruitless.

RAILWAYS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.

The Ismailia to Port Said Railway was to-day opened by the Khedive with much ceremony.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death is announced of General Alexander Cunningham.

Dec. 2.

The death is announced of General A. Stratton.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the Bengal to the Assam administration will shortly come up for consideration on the receipt of the final proposal from the wards as to the details, financial and otherwise.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

The detachment of the Manchester Regiment which had been sent to garrison Gnatong in Sikkim, will probably remain there for two months to allow of arrangements being completed for the permanent occupation by a military police.

A RAILWAY FROM BAREILLY TO SARON.

A detailed survey of a railway line from Bareilly to Saron on the Cawnpore-Achnera line has been sanctioned. The railway, though a short one, will be very important as placing the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Line in communication with the other metre-gauge systems to the southward.

THE SECRETARY TO THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Surgeon-Major Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, has taken over charge of the Secretaryship of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

A FEMALE HOSPITAL FOR THE BERARS.

The Berars are to have a female hospital at Amraoti, in connection with the Dufferin Fund. It will cost about quarter of a lakh, the whole of which has been collected locally.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. Lloyd, Joint Magistrate, Bareilly, is placed on special duty, in connection with the suppression of dacoits on the borders of Pudson. Mr. Lloyd has large experience of this kind of work.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

Yet another attempt was made upon the mail train between Bombay and Allahabad on the night of Tuesday-Wednesday last near the station of Sihora Road on the East Indian extension. The means employed was, as usual, a sleeper, placed across the rails, but the would-be wreckers laid their plot too early, for the train which fouled the obstacle was a goods train coming along ahead of the mail, which as it was going at slow speed escaped any injury.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 2.

The Resident left yesterday morning for his camp near Tandur, where he will probably remain a fortnight, to enjoy a well-earned rest. There is good sport in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Plowden may bag a tiger or two if the jungle is not too dense. The new Minister visited his elder brother, Sir Khurshed Jah, a couple of days ago, and presented him with a "nuzzer." This is accepted by the public as a sign that the two will work amicably together for the good of the State. The Vikar is doing his best to conciliate all interests and to build up a strong Government, and he is being loyally supported in his endeavours by all parties.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 3.

Records of previous convictions against twelve accused were put in by the prosecution. The Court examined all the remaining accused. The Public Prosecutor commenced the summing up, but was not concluded. The accused's counsel intimated that the accused intended petitioning the Nawab Saheb to transfer the second case from Mr. Modi's court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Wiston Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Dec. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton sailed this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Dec. 3.

The mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo.

The Italian steamer Giava, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats neglected.

Good Dholleras	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	96 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	31 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " Surats	Nil.	
" " Imports of Cotton	230,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,006,000	"
" " Surats	10,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The very agreeable function at the Imperial Institute last night served the double purpose of wishing God-speed to the new Viceroy and of reminding the public that the Northbrook Society still exists. Since its removal from Whitehall Gardens to South Kensington the Society had dropped out of public notice, and beyond the ranks of a limited number of Anglo-Indians few people knew whether it was still alive. The Society may congratulate itself on the success of its first effort since its re-organisation, or perhaps I should say transmogrification. It was a happy thought to have persuaded Lord Rosebery to come down to propose the toast of the evening. That duty in ordinary circumstances would have devolved upon the Earl of Northbrook who—and it is no reflection upon him—cannot be compared as an after-dinner speaker with Lord Rosebery, who is fast becoming the most interesting as he is without exception, as all parties admit, the most generally popular of our politicians. No one will accuse me of being a slavish admirer of the Imperial Institute; but I am bound to admit that the way last night's dinner was managed reflected favourably on the staff of that institution. The only mistake was one that Sir Somers Vine with his past experience ought not to have made. Who ever heard of a banquet to a Viceroy *in esse* or *in posse* without the *Times* reporter being present. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace who it is understood, fills a position on the leading journal not easily defined but highly important—that of a sort of go-between—was there, but in the capacity, I understand, of a private guest. The *Times* devotes eight lines only to the affair, and the reports in some of the other papers supplied by the press agencies, might have been better. We numbered altogether about 100; some applications for tickets had to be refused owing to the limited accommodation of the dining saloon. I have seen larger gatherings at Northbrook Club dinners; but none more representative. Lord Kimberley was there, accompanied by nearly the whole of his Council, together with some of the departmental Secretaries and other officials of the India Office. The Thakore Sahib of Morvi in evening dress sat between Lord Reay and Sir James Peile. There was a fair sprinkling of Natives, only two or three of whom appeared in Oriental costume. Lord Northbrook of course presided, and after proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress, which I am ashamed to say, we drank in almost solemn silence—we were not a boisterously enthusiastic gathering—gave us a little surprise. His Lordship said that when the Society removed to its new quarters it was decided not to discontinue the dinner to distinguished men which had formed a feature of the Club in the past. He was glad that the new series of banquets should be inaugurated by doing honour to Lord Elgin. Then came the surprise. His Lordship instead of proceeding, as all of us who had not been let into the secret expected to propose the health of the Marquis of Lansdowne's successor, informed us that that would be done by Lord Rosebery. The noble chairman made a sly allusion to Lord Rosebery's "patriotism" (which may or may not have been meant as a gentle hit at the Earl of Kimberley, Mr. A. Birrell, M.P., and the other Liberals present), and concluded rather infelicitously by saying that "willing the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was always to come forward," &c. &c., Lord Rosebery rather gibed at this. He began his excellent speech by saying that Lord Northbrook had paid him a tribute that he did not deserve. He was very far from being willing at all times to come forward to perform his duty. If he followed his own inclination he would do no duty at all. There were one or two of these characteristic touches, but on the whole the remark of his Lordship was couched in a tone of sober earnestness and he became unusually grave when he alluded to our negotiations with the two European Powers who approach our Indian frontiers in opposite directions. Lord Rosebery replied very effectively to the criticism that Lord Elgin's appointment evoked when it was first announced. Lord Elgin may not have filled a large position in the public eye, but it is not always the man of whom this can be said who does the best work. "And when I come to think of those who have gone to hold these great offices in India—not only of Viceroy but that of Governor of one of the dependencies—I am," said Lord Rosebery, "inclined to believe that in view of the fact that youth—or comparative youth—is requisite, for the climate. India is not the place to which should be taken laurels already gained and perhaps somewhat withered." This passage will console Sir Henry Norman when he comes to read it in distant Queensland. As a Scotsman, Lord Rosebery was emphatic regarding the universal approval bestowed upon the selection north of the Tweed. "In all the realm of Scotland, which has so decorated India with great soldiers and great Ministers you will not find a dissentient voice from the verdict that we have sent no more promising Viceroy to India than Lord Elgin." A graceful allusion to that nobleman's hereditary connection with India followed, and Lord Rosebery wound up with some eloquent words that were warmly but decorously applauded. "I do not think any country has so sublime a mission as has Great Britain when it sends a Viceroy. He has *to* maintain that solid ring which England has formed and will maintain"—with an emphasis on the latter word—"around the varying nationalities and creeds of that Empire." A less nervous speaker might have been excused for feeling embarrassed at having to reply to a man of Lord Rosebery's oratorical power, but Lord Elgin, if I may say so, acquitted himself of an extremely delicate and difficult task with credit. He necessarily dealt in generalities, but though brilliant eloquence judging from his remarks last night is not one of his gifts, he gives one the impression of perfect sincerity and candour. As modest men of worth are apt to be, he was perhaps a little too apologetic, but there was a manliness about his observations that could not fail to make a good effect. It is very well known that some strong things were said a few weeks ago about his supposed disqualifications for such an exalted post. Lord Elgin pleased everybody by saying, as if he really meant it that he had nothing whatever to complain of in what had been said of him. Indeed he brought a smile to the lips of his audience when he said that if he had had to criticise the appointment he should have been his own severest critic. After dinner Lord Elgin held a sort of informal *levee* in one of the adjoining rooms, Sir Owen Tudor Burne introducing many of the members of the Society, English and Indian, to his Lordship. The *Daily Chronicle* seems disposed to find fault with Lord Rosebery for reminding us of adverse and lukewarm criticisms. "When all is said and done we are no further forward than this—that we have to take Lord Elgin on trust and to supply in hope what is lacking in his public record of performance." But there is one way in which he can become a great success—from the point of view of the able adherent of the Congress movement who is believed to inspire the *Chronicle's* comments on Indian affairs. "We should counsel Lord Elgin to bethink him of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty and never to forget the magical power of discriminating and honest sympathy." This afternoon a deputation, headed by Mr. Pinhey, the ex-Bombay Judge, waited upon Lord Elgin and presented him with the usual address from the Council of the East India Association.

Her Majesty's Government deserve the sympathy of all mankind. Just as they have done such a courageous, wise, and popular thing as to bring the coal-owners and miners together again under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, the Radical wing of the Liberal party must be clamouring for poor Lord Herschell's blood, simply because he will create as Justices of the Peace all the provincial politicians, shopkeepers, and working men, whose names are submitted to him by the Conybeares, the Mortons, and the Halley-Stewarts. The large deputation of Liberal M.P.s, who were received by the Lord Chancellor complain that they were "lectured." No doubt the keeper of the Queen's conscience did speak out; but what else could be expected. A Lord High Chancellor is not a little election agent to be ordered about by a set of "items" as the *Times* would call them. And if he did show some temper what wonder when one honourable gentleman writes indignantly to one of the highest functionaries in the land "insisting" upon certain names being added to the magisterial roll at once, while a pleasant-spoken legislator like the member for Camborne, Mr. Charles Augustus Vansittart Conybeare, gets up and bluntly asks why his nominees have not been appointed? Lord Herschell may perhaps pay too much deference to the Lord Lieutenants; but after what Sir Charles Russell openly said the other evening about two of the candidates for the magistracy it is clear that his Lordship has to be careful. "Awkward things," he said, "have recently happened. Men of strong political views have been recommended to the Chancellor, of whom one was convicted of an indictable offence and another of using unjust weights and measures." It is hardly fair to Lord Herschell to accuse him as some impetuous Liberals are doing of wishing to keep off the Bench all who do not belong to the county families. The appointments he has already made ought to have saved him from such an accusation. But the persons he has offended will not be appeased. The papers talk about a "revolt." Things are not quite so bad for the Ministry as that; but the more extreme Liberal papers—in this matter the *Westminster Review* is on the side of Lord Herschell—plainly tell the public and learned Lord that if he does not do what they wish he must resign. These people do not reflect that if they continue their present spirit of "carping criticism." Lord Herschell is not the only man who will have to resign. That fate may befall the entire Ministry, and Lord Herschell may not be the worse sufferer by an event of that kind. The picture he drew of his daily life is even more lurid than the sketch given by Lord Rosebery at Battersea on Wednesday when he said that the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is "in reality too heavy for any single man to bear." Considering the dignity of his position, Lord Herschell might, perhaps, have spared us those details about the engagements with his secretaries whilst he is eating his lunch and changing his dress; but much may be pardoned a man "bombarded" as he was, and I have no doubt he was perfectly sincere when he said that he should renounce his office to-morrow without any sincere regret. This scramble for seats on the Magisterial Bench is altogether unedifying, and shows that men may be proud to boast of belonging to "the party of righteousness," and yet not be proof against the small social aspirations indulged in by inferior mortals. Of course, we are told, that this demand for J. P. ships is made in the sacred interests of justice and to protect the working man. Seeing how proud otherwise obscure provincials are to tack on the letters J. P. after their names, one may be excused for receiving all these high-souled professions *cum grano salis*. Liberal party were always a difficult team to drive, but their present fractiousness is something out of the common, and requires the careful attention of the Grand Old Driver, if not the coach is to be upset. The defeat of the Government on Mr. McLaren's resolution conferring the franchise on women in case of Parish Council elections has been hailed with almost frantic delight by a section of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. The Unionists attempt to add fuel to the fire by sympathising with the Radicals, and saying "Yes, you have been badly used by your leaders." If the Unionists were wise they would hold their tongues. They are doing the very thing to reconcile the coolness that has sprung up between the Government and its followers.

I have just been reading an article in a recent number of the "Revue Francaise de L'Etranger et des Colonies et Exploration Gazette Geographique" on the "buffer State" in the Upper Mekong, in regard to which negotiations are proceeding at the present time between our Government and that of France, and could not help being impressed with the difficulty which the intelligent French public must experience in making themselves acquainted with the real position in Indo-China if they look for guidance to such a publication as this *Revue*, which may be compared generally to the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. One would naturally expect to find in a periodical of this class an accurate account of the various States of the Indo-China peninsula such as would be given by any recognised manual of geography. But it is really astounding to be told that France possesses "*droits evidents*" over Kyaington and Kiang Hung in so far as concerns the territories of these States on the right bank of the Mekong. Even M. Detouche, the Anglo-phobe Deputy, will be amazed at hearing that these rights have been "*des long temps affirmes.*" In his rashest moments he would have shrunk from making such utterly unfounded assertions. As Mr. Curzon pointed out in his article on the *Nineteenth Century* for July, on the Siamese Boundary question, M. Detoucle has not ventured to allege that France possessed any rights west of the Mekong. If the author of the article in the *Revue* had read the French official account of the Mekong Exploration Mission of 1866-68 under Lagree and Garnier he would have known that Kyaington was a vassal State of the King of Ava, and that at Kiang Hung the Frenchoficers met a Chinese as well as a Burmese Resident at the capital of the State, both China and Burma having rights of suzerainty over Kiang Hung. In consequence of the British annexation of Burma, Kyaington is now a feudatory of the Indian Empire, and the suzerainty which Burma exercised over Kiang Hung is now transferred to the British Government. These almost elementary facts might probably be unknown to a boulevard journal, but a geographical review which is apparently aware of them, is scarcely worthy the name. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary passage in the article is that in which the author, M. de Pouvourville, sneers at M. de Lanessan for notbeing a partisan of colonial expansion. Is it possible that M. de Pouvourville can never have read M. de Lanessan's works, "L'Indo-Chine Francaise" and "L' Expansion Coloniale de France," or even never heard of them? It is certainly hard on the most prominent advocate for French territorial extension in Indo-China that he should be reviled by one of his own countrymen for indifference to French colonial interests. M. de Pouvourville's reference to the Siamese province of Luang Prabang betrays the same ignorance of late events in Siam. He does not actually seem to be conscious of the fact that France maintained a Vice-Consul at the capital of that province, or that M. de Lanessan has acknowledged the suzerainty of Siam. The following passage is taken from "L'Indo-Chine Francaise" (page 86).—"We recognised in 1888 the suzerainty of Siam by signing with the Government of Bangok the treaty in virtue of which we keep to-day a Vice-Consul at Luang Prabang." So much for M. de Pouvourville and the wonderful "Revue Francaise de l'Etranger et des Colonies et Exploration Gazette Geographique!"

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P., leaves for Bombay this evening, and the members of the London Indian Society consisting for the most part of young native students have decided to see him off from Charing Cross Station. Both the Indians resident here and the Parsee colony wished to entertain the hon. member, previous to his departure, but these proposed functions had to be abandoned in consequence of his recent domestic bereavement. He, however, dined quietly in one of the private rooms of the House of Commons last night as the guest of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Sir William Wedderburn presided, and the other M. P.s present were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Herbert Roberts (Mr. Caine's son-in-law), Dr. W. A. Hunter, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Webb, Mr. Seymour Keay, and Mr. E. Wason. Mr. William Digby and Mr. J. N. Tata, of Bombay, were also present. The Chairman proposed Mr. Dadabhoy's health, referring to the struggle he had to obtain seat, mentioning that he (Sir William) was at one time so much discouraged by the attitude of the officials of the Liberal party that he almost felt inclined to advise his friend to abandon the attempt. Sir William praised Mr. Dadabhoy's activity at Westminster and claimed that he had accomplished solid work for India. He had, moreover, gained the esteem of his colleagues in all parts of the House. It was a satisfaction that the first Indian to enter the House of Commons was a man of Mr. Dadabhoy's high character. Mr. Dadabhoy briefly replied, and in the course of his remarks acknowledged the assistance he had received from his brother members in the pressing forward of his views.

Lord Reay is, on Thursday next, to open the corridor that has been built at the expense of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree to connect, I believe, the Imperial Institute with the Indian Museum. The new front of the Museum faces the Imperial Institute Road, and many people who do not know better suppose that it is an annexe of the immense building, the future of which is so problematical. Mr. Bhownuggree's (if I am correctly informed as to its object) corridor will make the Indian Museum seem more than ever a part of the Imperial Institute. Sir Frederick Abel and his colleagues, I have no doubt, wish it were.

Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton intends, on Tuesday, to ask Mr. George Russell, who, I regret to say, is laid up with a severe chill, whether he is aware of the fact that the discretionary power that lay in the Bombay Government to forward petitions addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council was exercised in 1890 in the case of the memorial of Mr. Gopal Bapji Khade, a dismissed Revenue officer, who was in receipt of monthly salary of Rs. 60 only, and was refused to be exercised in December 1892 and July 1893 in the case of the memorial of Mr. N. D. Kalvade, a Mamlatdar in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 250. And, whether, under the circumstance that Mr. N. D. Kalvade complains of never having had an impartial inquiry into his case the Secretary of State for India will intimate to the Bombay Government his desire that that Government will, as a special case, consent to forward to the Home Government the memorial of Mr. N. D. Kalvade, together, with the opinions of each member of the Bombay Council recorded thereon.

Mr. Seymour Keay before his departure for India to-night fires a parting shot. He asks whether the Under-Secretary "is aware that a person, named Surwur Jung, has under the support of the British Resident, succeeded in obtaining for himself all the real power in the Hyderabad State; whether he is aware that the Resident is charged with having prejudiced the course of justice in Hyderabad by publicly favouring Surwur Jung, one of the parties to an important suit tried for nine months before his own court; and that Surwar Jung extorted a bribe of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Prime Minister of Hyderabad by threats; whether the Minister's chief advisers have been banished, one of them at least, on the Resident's express recommendation, while Surwar Jung, the recipent of the bribe, has been exonerated from all blame; whether he is aware that the Resident has endeavoured to procure the dismissal of the Minister as well as his advisers; and whether Her Majesty's Government will represent to the Government of India the necessity of a reversal of the policy whereby the present deadlock has been produced in the Hyderabad State."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—No little sensation has been aroused amongst the residents of a locality intersected by the main line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Sitting-bourne, by the assertion that a level-crossing at that spot is haunted by ghosts. The tale goes that at the witching hour of midnight the apparition takes its ghostly walk, heedless of passing trains. Of recent years the level-crossing which used to exist at this spot had proved fatal to one or two persons, and in consequence a foot-bridge has been erected. It is stated that the spirit of one of the victims now hunts the crossing, and numbers of people who reside in the immediate vicinity may be seen out of doors at night-time, waiting for the apparition. The rumours arise, no doubt, from the fact that a few days since, as a goods train was passing the spot at about 2 a.m., the driver thought he saw someone on the line, and he believed that he had run over the person. The train was brought to a standstill and a search made, but no one was to be found. Superstition was rife at once, and the driver is credited with the belief that the apparition foretells impending danger. The supposed ghostly visitations continued from that date, and this part of the line now enjoys quite a local notoriety.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 2,

THE fourth meeting of the [illegible] Association was brought to a successful termination yesterday evening by the distribution of prizes by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The last match in connection with the meeting was fired yesterday morning, Army vs. Volunteers, and at one time it was thought the match would have to be abandoned, owing to the difficulty of raising a Volunteer team. It was hardly to be supposed that the Volunteers stood much chance of winning against a picked Army team where there were so many to choose from. At first the G. I. P. R. Volunteers and the Poona Volunteers got up a joint team, but the former became faint-hearted and withdrew, whereupon the latter got a team of their own together, and the match came off. The Volunteers made one point less at 500 yards, and were only beaten on the total three scores by sixty-three points. The best individual shot in the match was the champion shot of the meeting, Lieutenant Young, who secures a prize of Rs. 50 for a total score of eighty-seven at the three distances. Two large tents had been erected for the accommodation of visitors who came to witness the distribution of prizes. Among those present were Mrs. Nairne, Captain and Mrs. Mercer, Major-General Blundell, General W. F. Gatacre, Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Cuningham, Lieut-Colonel and Miss Meakin, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb, Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamjee, Major Rosseter, Major and Mrs. Bellers, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Colonel Curteis, Major Duperier, Major Newnham Smith, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Major and Mrs. Ternan, and others. The prize-winners were drawn up, in their various regiment under Major Tallants, Camp Commandant, within the enclosure near the tents, in front of which the various trophies and prizes were displayed. His Excellency arrived at about 4-30 p.m., and the meeting opened by the Commander-in-Chief addressing the assembled prize-winners as follows:—

Soldiers of the Bombay Army,—The fourth meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association just concluded, opens a new phase in the Musketry history of the Bombay Army, inasmuch as the new small-bore Lee-Metford rifle appears in the hands of the British soldier for the first time. The re-armament of an Army is a matter of such great interest, especially to the soldier, that a few words about this rifle will not be out of place, especially as some misapprehensions about it have been floating about, which it is desirable should be cleared up. It may not be generally known that before a new weapon or powder or new equipment of any kind is finally accepted by the Government at home the most exhaustive trials are carried out by officers of the Army and Navy specially selected for the purpose. For two years I was myself one of the Superintendents of Experiments under the War Office, and you may take my word for it that the rifle with which the British Army is armed is, at the time of its issue, from the length and scope of the trials to which it has been subjected, the very best that the most recent science of the day can produce. The best Military authorities in England are agreed that the Lee-Metford is the most powerful military rifle in the world. The inventor of such a weapon is, of course, a made man,—there were two of them in this instance,—and the very numerous disappointed inventors whose rifles have been rejected are the real authors of all the alleged defects which crop up directly a new weapon is introduced. It is inevitable that this should be so, from the magnitude of the interest at stake. Those of you who are old enough to remember the introduction of the Martini-Henry rifle will appreciate this statement. Nothing was too bad for it, or for those who passed it for the service, and yet you know what a thoroughly efficient weapon it is in the hands of a skilled soldier. I will give you one illustration about the Martini-Henry, which will interest you. The Adjutant of a very distinguished Highland Regiment assured me that when used in a sandy country like India the Martini-Henry would utterly break down, as it had done from the sandy dust of the long valley at Aldershot in the hands of his Highlanders. He said it had become clogged with sand and the breech action could not be worked. We all know now that this was incorrect; a wipe with the hand over the breech block kept the rifle all right. But there are some men's minds so constituted that they will believe all that is said in depreciation of anything belonging to themselves, by almost anyone. It is human nature in its less strong-minded form. About a new rifle there will always be a host of detractors at first, and the Lee-Metford is not going to be any exception to the rule. We are told it is so complicated, it can never be a practicable weapon to use. Well, unfortunately, in these days of acute competition all new inventions are more complicated. The British soldier himself is not the rough creature he was when the old smooth-bore musket was his weapon, which only shot accurately up to 100 yards, and in battle was used as a club nearly as much as a gun.—And the British soldier must and will adapt himself to the new state of things, as well as everybody else. The Gunners told me the same about their 12-Pr gun, but now they have got accustomed to it, and we hear no more about its complications. We are told the Lee-Metford wont shoot well at long ranges because the bullet is so light, nor at short ranges because the barrel is not heavy enough, and so on. One officer told me he read in the newspaper that the rifle became so hot that after 9 rounds had been fired, the tenth cartridge, on being loaded, would go off itself. I do not trouble yourselves about any of these fanciful fables, but be you sure that if you hold it straight, the Lee-Metford rifle will shoot better than any of its predecessors—only you must bear in mind that a new rifle takes a great deal of learning, and until you have become thoroughly accustomed to it, you cannot expect the best results. But this very meeting shows me that the detractors of the weapon are all wrong for the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry says:—"It has already more than held its own against the Martini-Henry though there has not been any great superiority shown." I am quite satisfied with that for a first season, the more so when we remember that we are not yet using the ammunition for which the rifle is sighted. This which is the nearest approach to a justifible complaint of the rifle which I have heard is due to the most excellent desire of the Government of India, to give the Army in India the new rifle at the earliest possible moment. It takes a very long time to make the many thousands of rifles required, and the order has to be given a very long time before the issue can be made. At the time the order was given for India, cordite had not been finally accepted as the best explosive, and so a certain amount of black powder cartridges were ordered, and now we have to use up these while arrangements for the manufacture of cordite in India are being perfected. Now, as regards the comparison of this Meeting with others—I regret to have to announce a falling off in the matches, both team and individual, both in British and Native Troops. I can given various reasons, none of which are good ones, and I can only express a hope that next year we shall be able to announce a better state of things. I know if I say that the Bombay Army is taking less interest in shooting than heretofore, you will indignantly deny it, and yet what better reason could I give? Let me take your reasons which I have instead heard. One is that using black powder ammunition was expected to give bad shooting. Another, that the Wanowri range gives the Poona Regiments an undue advantage—Well, these show a want of sporting spirit among the Regiments that I am sure must be only a passing feeling, and one which a little proper influence on the part of the officers would have corrected or overcome. A third, that Regiments preferred to spend their money in Regimental matches. This may be laudable in itself, but I don't mind telling you that I shall believe in Regimental interest and Regimental improvement when the Regiment proves it by coming to the Central Meeting to show it off to the rest of the Army. These meetings have been one of the chief causes in improvement of shooting by the emulation which they foster among Battalions and Corps, and I hope next year, when we shall be back at the Sister range, to be able to announce a large increase in the entries. When I tell you that, excluding Aden, three out of the eight British Regiments have not entered for any team matches, you must admit that there is at any rate a want of sporting enterprise in the Army this year. Do not urge the expense—You have been saved the expense of the Local Meetings, and the Lead Funds of Regiments which Sir George Greaves found to be almost bankrupt because the lead was allowed to be stolen out of the Butts, have now, under his orders, mounted up till they amount in well-managed Regiments to many hundreds of rupees. The shooting here has, on the whole, been very good. Both British and Native have improved their last year's scores, and the prizes have been more equally distributed among Regiments competing, showing a marked contrast over last year when the Worcestershire Regiment and the 9th Bombay Infantry took a very large share of the prizes between them. The meeting has been very successful as regards the working. The marking has been entirely done by the 25th Bombay Infantry, who deserve every praise for the way they worked. We are much indebted to Captain Beckham, the Range Superintendent, to whose zeal and interest the quickness and regularity of the marking is greatly due. The thanks of the Association are due to Major Bellers, the Secretary of the Bombay Army Rifle Association, for the good work he has done. The quiet way in which the various matches were fired off day by day, without any crowding or bustle, shows the excellence of his arrangements, and that his system of squadding the competitors is entirely satisfactory—to Major Tallants, the Camp Commandant, and to the Staff of the Camp—and I must not forget to mention Major Rosseter, the untiring Honorary Secretary to whom we owe much. The Association desire to thank His Excellency the Governor and the Officers and Native Chiefs and gentlemen who have very generously subscribed to the meeting, and the Ladies and Gentlemen who have shown their interest by their attendance.

The meeting just closed was in some senses an experimental one, owing to the advent of the new Army Rifle, the Lee-Metford. The ammunition ultimately destined to be used in it was not available, and misgivings appear to have prevailed as to the value of the black powder (which is soon to be replaced by cordite) in the minds of many competitors, and is said to be one of the causes why there were not so many present this year. The native competitors used the new smokeless powder in the Martini-Henri, and amongst some of them the opinion seemed to prevail that the ordinary powder was better. The British Cavalry and Volunteers used the M. H. carbine and rifle with ordinary ammunition, and, all things considered, the Volunteers, though few in numbers, did exceedingly well this year.

That the British soldier is a more intelligent being than he was in the days when he was armed with the old "Brown Bess" (a fact to which the General referred in his speech) is one cause why he should critically consider the instrument upon which his success and safety mainly depend; and therefore the lengthy and powerful defence of the Lee Metford made by his Excellency was both well-timed and appropriate, owing to the evident feeling in the minds of some of those in camp that the new weapon did not fulfil all the requirements of individual shooting so well as the "Mart'n-ency" to which from long use they had become attached. The Commander-in-Chief probably struck the keynote when he said "You must bear in mind that a new rifle takes a great deal of learning, and until you have become thoroughly accustomed to it you cannot expect the best results."

The Camp is broken up, the "Offices" removed, and those who made the scene one of busy life and activity have "folded their tents like the Arabs, and silently sped away," but one cannot refrain from thanking those who so kindly assisted the Press in obtaining information at all times throughout the meeting, Major E. V. Bellers, and his obliging Assistant Sergt.-Major Rowe, and Lieut. Lowis and his Assistant, Corporal Moss.

Much of the success of the meeting was due to the untiring exertions of the honorary secretary Major Rosseter, Captain Beckham, and Captain Francis. Though the meeting was not so well supported by the public as on some previous occasions, it is to be hoped that the great utility of the work of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will receive more substantial recognition from those who can well afford to give it on the next occasion.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weigheli, with the Overland Mails of November 17, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr H Erinson	Mrs and Miss Ulett
Mrs Candy and infant	Mr W Blundell
Mr F Murray	Mr L Thoburn and child
Mr H Macdonald	Mr E Fitchner
Mr J Macdonald	Mr J N Gupta
Mr A McLean	Mr Otto
Mr Slater	Mr Irish
Mr Sponce	Mr W Ingham

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev and Mrs C Badham	Mr and Mrs Heinan
Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji, M P	H H Thakore Sahib of Morvi
Mr P R Barrow	Kumar Shri Lukudji of Morvi
Mr and Mrs Whiteway	Col and Mrs Humphrey
Mr H Davies	Mr and Mrs R J Reid
Mrs Woodburn	Mr J Frazor
Mr Collins	Mr Barlow
Mr McKilligan	Mr J S Keay, M P
Mr W S Mackintosh	Mr Woodrow
Mr J W Thurston	Mr J Jenkins
Mr J McPherson	Mr C Spalding
Mr H Allen	Mrs Porter

FROM GIBRALTER.

Col Faro and Sister, five daughters and two sons	Mr and Mrs Sermenho

THE EXTRA STEAMER SHANNON.

THE P. & O. Co.'s extra steamer Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, which left London on November 10th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7-30 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Col and Mrs H A Stead and 2 children	Mrs Brooks
Mr and Mrs Fitzgibbon and infant	Mrs A Wallis
Mrs Hawes, child and infant	Mrs R Turpin
Miss King	Rev A Hogan
Mrs Hunter	Rev A Shapleton
Mr Barron	Rev R Ford
Capt and Mrs G W Savile	Rev F O'neill
Mrs Tregoar and 2 children	Rev A Byrne
Lt Davidson	Rev P Gaynor
Lt Chumley	Rev F Bourke
Dr Swann	Mr C W Jackson
Mrs Clarke and infant	Mr Shorrock
Capt and Mrs Fry	Mrs Cornish
Mr Carmichael	Mrs Jackson
Mr T E Goudge	Mrs Dalrymple
Master Byrne	Mr Farmiloe
	Mr Mannock

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mrs Alexander	Col J A Hobday
Mrs Brown	Miss Brown
Revd A P Kelso	Mr H A James
Mrs Kelso and 2 children	Mr H Katz
Mrs Treacy	Surg-Major and Mrs Comers
Miss Winter	Mrs Stace
Mrs Graham	Miss Stace
Mr A Simson	Mr and Mrs Davidson
Mr J P Thomas	Mrs Bernard
Miss Thomas	Mr Harley
Maj and Mrs Wilson	Mr Cushman
Mr J McD Dunbar	Mr J Jourdain
Mrs Dunbar	Mr H B Spooner
Miss Dunbar	Capt Scanagan
Miss Beard	Mr Luke
Mr Buckland	Mr M Lindsay
Mr A Croft	Surg-Genl and Miss de Renzy
Mrs Birdwood	Mr and Mrs Macnab
Col Symons	Sir H Simpson
Mr and Mrs Crawford	Mr W Bordes
Revd E and Mrs Pratt, child and infant	Mr W H Cole
Maj-Genl Badcock	Mr Keell
Mr Leventhorpe

officers had come out on duty, so practically the police were on duty from sunrise to sunset, doing their best to maintain peace and order.

AN ODE OF WELCOME.

Several local bards composed verses in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy, and the subjoined is a specimen :—

No sceptred monarch now the shore doth grace,
No Archduke grand of famous Austrian race,
No royal prince of noble English blood,
Nor Czarewitch proud in ruddy mantle clad,
No crown'd potentate of Western shore,
No Viceroy-elect, provincial Governor,
But simple, modest soul of sterling worth,
With vantage none of rank, or wealth or birth—
Unique in millions two-fifty-two—
We greet with national rejoicing true,
Spontaneous joy, sincere, as ne'er did stir
The heart of woman, child or man, before.
Hail d'aro, hail! Thrice welcome King uncrowned
Hail India's son to Indian home returned.
Hail bloodless Victor, hail thou valiant knight,
Hail sturdy Champion of truth, justice, right;
Who fought his country's fight with earnest zeal,
With one pure aim, one mind, midst woe and weal,
Who lived in exile from his native home,
Full thirty years did like Ulysses roam,
In foreign land t' advance his country's cause,
Unmindful every way of scorn, applause.
Alone, untended, unbefriended, bold
His country's guardian, chart, and steer old.

As when a young one severed from his dam
Frisks, dances, bounds in turn to meet again
One whom its life and light and being owes;
Such pure delight from every heart now flows
To see once more in flesh and blood the sage
Who manfully stood forth as Duty's page
His health, his life, his substance to devote
To serve his country in a land remote.
With single aim traversed the tract of sand
By constant effort reached the Promised land.
What dire rebuffs, repulses, trials stood,
In country's sacred cause, for millions' good,
Ye Dada dear! Ye selfless stainless soul,
Ye earnest Patriot, to reach thy goal?
To win thy plucky way t' historic House
Of Commons, where the British nation rouse,
To India long-neglected justice deal
From busy England's ears to break the seal?
A nation's hope, its joy, its pride dost bear
O Siam, Bestow thy blessed load with care
A Cæsar's fortune true dost thou set down
In India's Dada on his native ground.

What though it pleaseth God to call thy son,
Are not the crores thy Sons, O India's One?
Thy grief a nation's grief, thy joy its joy,
Thy pain a country's pain, O Dadabhoy?
A people's fervent prayers on thee attend,
A nation's sight to watch thy deeds hath turned.
Hail Hero, hail! Thrice welcome King uncrowned
Hail India's son to Indian home returned.

Dec. 2, 1893. B. B. PAYMASTER.

THE GUJERATI TRANSLATION PASSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have still one more piece of information for your correspondent Mr. Patel, and that is this :—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad is not an inexperienced examiner, he is an examiner of no less than seven years' standing and experience; such being the case the Gujerati passage complained of cannot be attributed to the inexperienced desire of inexperienced young examiners to parade their learning. Mr. Patel's only instance from which he draws a sweeping conclusion condemning all Native examiners is therefore not borne out by the facts of the case, your correspondent having based his conclusions on entirely wrong data. As for the foot and half-foot words complained of in the Gujerati passage such complaint only betrays on the part of your correspondent a lamentable want of knowledge of the Gujerati language. We, Parsees, do not read or write pure Gujerati but what is known as Parsi Gujerati, and that is not the language recognised by the University. I have one more word to add, and that is, that the introduction of the translation of vernacular passages in the English paper has greatly tended to lower the standard of English taught in our High Schools, and the sooner the present system is abolished the better for higher education in this country.—Yours, &c. RUSTOM K. R. KAMA.

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been ruled that a medical officer appointed to the medical charge of a cantonment hospital, if he has not already done so, must pass in the Hindustani language by the lower standard within six months of his appointment, or in such other language within such period as the Commander-in-Chief may prescribe.

WOUND and injury pensions can be paid in India, or in England, as the option of the recipient.

It has been decided to allow a lance sergeant[illegible] and [illegible] bombardier to draw pay as [illegible] during the course of instruction [illegible] appointment, which is provided [illegible] appointment, or any to his [illegible] This regulation applies also [illegible] account is incurred [illegible] the case had [illegible] the regulations with [illegible]

The Army Council have [illegible] sanction the pension of a warrant officer [illegible] of sappers and miners, [illegible] accounts from the [illegible] is promised to be [illegible] subscription [illegible] struck [illegible] all right [illegible]

Volunteer corps [illegible] the regulations for reservists, although they may not have completed the required number of drills to earn the capitation grant as active Volunteers, provided that they have been enrolled for at least two months before the close of the season to which the grant relates.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

THURSDAY was the ninthday of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Fredrick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Codes and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Vansittart, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. J. E. Haward and Mr. Ross Alston for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton, and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway, Mr. Moss was unrepresented.

Dr. R. Griffith, chief medicial officer of the East Indian Railway, stated in reply to the Chief Justice that Greenway was unable to attend to-day. He was suffering from typho malarial fever, but there was a reasonable probability that he would be able to attend on Saturday. Dr. Griffith, in reply to Mr. Wallach, said, unless there was a relapse, he believed that Greenway would be able to attend the rest of the trial.

Mr. Strachey asked for an adjournment till Saturday.

The Chief Justice agreed and said he must impress on the jury not to discuss the case with any one expect themselves.

THE LATE SIR ANDREW CLARK.

A VERY large congregation assembled in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, Nov. 11, for the funeral service of Sir Andrew Clark. Shortly before noon the notice of Chopin's funeral marob began to throb from the organ loft, and a few minutes latter the voices of the choir were heard in the far distance singing Croft and Purcell's music to the burial office. As it passed between the lines of the choir stalls the procession was headed by the Dean and chief officials of the Abbey. The coffin was surrounded by eight pall-bearers, chief among whom, at the foremost left-hand corner, walked Mr. Gladstone. With him were Sir Henry Acland, Sir James Paget, Sir Richard Quain, Sir E Sieveking, Mr. Hulke, Dr Russell Reynolds, and Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson. The coffin was placed on a bier, which, covered with violet cloth and with wreaths of white flowers, stood under the lantern. Upon the lid rested a purple cushion bearing the silver presidental staff of the Royal College of Physicians. The service of the simplest character throughout, consisted of the 90th Psalm, a lesson read by the Dean, and an anthem by Sir H. Oakeley. Two collects and a hymn preceded the benediction, after which the remains were carried to the north door of the Abbey, to be conveyed to King's Cross, en route for Essendon, the Dead March in "Sa l" being played the while. Surgeon-Major Clark and Mr. Andrew Clark headed the chief mourners. The congregation, which included Lord Acton, Lord Halsbury, and other celebrities, was perhaps almost unique in character, for many, if not most, of those present had had personal relations with the celebrated physician. The Prime Minister did not accompany the mourners to Essendon, where, however, he was represented by Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

MR. PETER LEWIS, of Hereford, sends to "Nature Notes" a marvellous, yet apparently well-authenticated anecdote of a robin who formed a decided attachment to two maiden ladies, sisters of Squire Jones of Pyle. Wheresoever these ladies walked out in the country their red-waistcoated companion would accompany them, though it was observed that one sister was a greater favourite than the other. If this lady went out the robin would accompany her at once. If it happened to be the second sister it would wait to see whether the favourite was coming ; if not Bob would go with the other sister, the favourite. The sisters once in time went to live in Clifton, and were in great grief at leaving Bobby behind, but he would not allow himself to be caught. On the way to Chepstow they were surprised to see Bobby flying along by the side of the coach. Arriving there, the sisters regretted to think Bobby might get into trouble, and perhaps be killed, being a stranger in that quarter. But looking up when on the pas sage, they saw, to their surprise, Bobby perched on the mast of the boat. He accompanied them all the way to Clifton, and next morning he was pecking as usual at their window. He took up his abode in the neighborhood, and continued, till he died, attending upon them in their walks.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the debate on Mr. M'Laren's amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill was continued and concluded. On a division the amendment was defeated by a majority of 19votes. On Monday the consideration of the Employers' Liability Bill as amended was resumed. At the close of the sitting Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government considered that the time had come when they should endeavour to affect a settlement of the dispute in the coal trade, and that Lord Rosebery had consented to act as chairman at a conference between the parties. On Tuesday Mr. Darling initiated a discussion on the action of the Home Secretary in permitting a meeting to be held in Trafalgar-square on Sunday last in commemoration of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. Mr. Asquith said he should decline to exercise a censorship over the objects of meetings so long as they were not criminal. The further consideration of amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill was then proceeded with, and occupied the remainder of the sitting. Wednesday's sitting was also devoted to the Employers' Liability Bill.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at Downing-street. All the Ministers were present.

On Friday last the Duke of Devonshire addressed a great Unionist demonstration in the Ulster-hall, Belfast. The Gladstonian party, he said, were demoralized ; on their own showing they ought to appeal immediately to the country on the Home Rule issue, but they were aware that if they did so the verdict would be against them, and they therefore intended to raise other questions and to suspend Home Rule indefinitely. The Duke on Saturday made short speeches on various topics in reply to deputations, and also at a luncheon.

Lord R. Churchill on Tuesday addressed a large meeting of Glasgow Conservatives, and severely criticised the recent speeches of the Home Secretary at Leeds and of Mr. John Morley at Manchester.

Speaking at a Unionist meeting at Harrow on Saturday, Lord G. Hamilton insisted on the vital necessity, for the very existance of our industries and commerce, of the retention by this country of her naval supremacy. He complained that the Government had done nothing to repair the loss of the Victoria.

The Earl of Kimberley, speaking on Wednesday night at a meeting at Bedford, commented on the conflicting forms of criticism and attack adopted by the Opposition speakers and organs against the Government. He defended the attitude of the Ministry in reference to the Employers' Liability Bill, and, in regard to the Parish Councils Bill, expressed his concurance with the views embodied in the recent speech of Mr. George Russell.

A very large meeting was held in St. James's hall on Friday in support of the Woman's Suffrage movement. Speeches were made by Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Courtney, M. P., Sir W. Lawson, M. P., and others, and resolutions approving the object were enthusiastically adopted.

A deputation of Gladstonian and Radical members of Parliament had an interview on Wednesday with the Lord Chancellor to urge a free application of the resolution of the House of Commons with respect to the appointment of county magistrates. Lord Herschell, in a long address, explained the necessity for careful consideration and inquiry before making such appointments, and he deprecated impatience in the matter.

IRELAND.

A demonstration took place on Sunday at Killeagh, East Cork, on the occasion of unveiling a memorial to Timothy Daly, who was shot while attaching a police barrack during the Fenian rising of 1867.

Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., addressed an amnesty meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday, and said he claimed from the English party pledged to a concession to the national sentiment of Ireland a sympathetic hearing for their appeal for the release of the dynamite prisoners.

The Rev. Canon Wynne, rector of St. Matthias's, Dublin, has been elected by the Bench of Bishops of the Protestant Church of Ireland to the Bishopric of Killaloe, in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Chester.

GENERAL.

The proposal of the Government for the holding of another joint conference under Lord Rosebery's presidency has been accepted by the executives of both the coalowners' and the miners' federations, and accordingly hopes are entertained that a settlement may be effected. Mr. Woods, M.P., on Tuesday expressed his approval of the selection of Lord Rosebery, and said the miners were prepared to go reasonable in the matter of a settlement, but they would insist on being allowed to return to work at the old rate of wages. The conference is to meet to-day.

At the first meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute for the season, held on Tuesday, Lord Rosebery presided, and the Governor of New Zealand read an interesting paper in which he described recent experiments in the direction of State Socialism in New Zealand.

Professor Edward Caird, of Glasgow, and formerly a Snell Exhibitioner at Balliol, has been elected Master of the College in the room of the late Professor Jowett.

Mr. Ingram Bywater, Reader in Greek in the University of Oxford, has been appointed Regius Professor of Greek in the room of the late Master of Balliol.

The election of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University took place on Saturday. Lord President Robertson, Conservative, was elected by 1,145 votes against 728 recorded for Lord Rosy, Liberal.

The election of a Lord Rector of Glasgow University was held on Wednesday, when Sir J. Gorst (Conservative) was elected by 916 votes as against 695 recorded for Sir G. H. E. Smith (Gladstonian).

A memorial service for the late Sir Andrew Clark was held on Saturday in Westminster Abbey, in presence of an immense congregation. Mr. Gladstone was one of the pall-bearers. The body was afterwards conveyed to Essendon, near Hatfield, where it was interred in the family burying-place.

On Tuesday a torpedo-boat from her Majesty's ship Rodney, while practising in Gibraltar Harbour, sank, and a sailor was drowned.

By an explosion of coal-gas in her fore-peak, the screw steamer Gripfast, of Aberdeen, from Swansea to the Thames, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal, on Monday, while off Ventnor, received such injuries that she sank in a few minutes. The crew were saved, except one man, killed by the explosion.

On Saturday night an iron sailing ship, the Christine, of Bremen, came into violent collision with the newly-erected steamboat pier at Dover, carrying away the lighthouse and making a wide breach in the pier itself. Damage was done to the estimated amount of about £800.

In an action, "Stringfield v. the Great Eastern Railway Company," brought by a Lowestoft dentist to recover damages for injuries sustained in a railway accident, the trial resulted on Friday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £2,400 damages.

At Chelmsford Assizes, on Friday, James Ramsay, an engine driver, was convicted of stealing corn. The prisoner had been previously tried for being concerned in the murder of a police sergeant, but he was acquitted and two brothers were convicted, one being executed and the other sentenced to penal servitude for life. The evidence now tended to prove Ramsay's complicity with the murder, but his previous acquittal exempted him from further trial on that charge. He was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude.

OBITUARY.

Col. J H Tapp, Madras, (Retired) ; Col. E. Cave Madras, (Retired) ; Sir R. Morier G. C. M. G., G. C. B., Lieut-Genl. G. O. Vialls, C. B. ; Capt. C. H. A. Hervey, R. H. A. ; Sir H. A. Clavering; Principal Morison ; Judge Taschereau ; Gen. Kampf ; Baron Koenigsmarter ; Lady Susan Cholmondeley.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

GOSWAMI SIRI, v. Goverdhanlaji Girdhariji,—This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bombay of July 24, 1891, confirming a decision of Mr. Justice Farran. The appellant was the High Priest of the Shrine of Nathgwra, in the State of Oodeypore, till 1876, when he was forcibly deported from the State, and the respondent, his son, was recognised as his successor. He alleged that at the time of his deportation he had in his treasury a large amount of property belonging to him, to the extent of over three lacs of rupees. The respondent, in the course of his duties in 1889, visited certain holy places in India, including Bombay, where he stayed four months, and there the opposite was seized to cite him to the present suit at the instance of his father. The High Court at Bombay has jurisdiction " if the cause of action shall have arisen or the defendant at the time of commencement of the suit shall dwell or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court." Mr. Justice Farran decided that the appellant had not made out that the Court had any jurisdiction over the respondent, who was neither "dwelling, carrying on business, or working for gain" within the Court's local limits, and the suit was dismissed. The High Court affirmed this result. At the close of the arguments for the appellant counsel for the respondent were not called on, Lord Morris intimating that in the opinion of their lordships the judgments of the Courts below were right, and should be affirmed, with costs. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE following list of successful candidates at the recent examination of officers in foreign languages has been issued by the Director-General of Military Education :—

Arabic—Capt H M Sidney, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, passed.

French—Capt C Dolme-Radcliffe, Connaught Rangers, Lieut L D Fraser, R A, and Second-Lieut C F Anderson, RE ; (qualified to be Interpreters.) Capt G S M'D Elliott, R E, and Lieut E P Smith, R A ; (passed).

German—Capt W C Bridge, South Staffordshire Regt Capt A S Dunlop, R A, Capt J E Edmonds, R E ; Capt B R James, East Surrey Regt, Lieut H C Lowther, Scots Guards and Lieut C F S Vandeleur, Scots Guards ; (passed).

Italian—Second-Lieut F A P Wilkins, Suffolk Regt., (passed).

Russian—Capt P H Flower, R A, Capt W H Salmon, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt J F Sheppard, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut P H de P Cosgrain, R E, and Lieut V Ferguson, South Wales Borderers ; (passed).

Turkish—Capt A W Ranken, Scottish Borderers, (Qualified to be Interpreter). Capt G S M'D Elliott, R E, and Second Lieut C F Randall, R E ; (passed.)

THE Queen has appointed Mr. Basil Lang barrister-at-law, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in the room and place of Mr. F. L. Latham, who has resigned that office.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL STATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

As usual when any grave international complication seems to be impending, a contemporary, the *Daily Telegraph*, has set its excellent corps of correspondents to work to throw as much light as they can on the projects of Russia in the Mediterranean. The importance of the subject justifies us in extracting in full the various telegrams which the *Telegraph* published on the 16th ultimo :—

BERLIN, Wednesday Night.—The announcement which I was enabled to make yesterday, that Admiral Avellan was believed to be negotiating with Greece a project to obtain a naval station for Russia on the Island of Milo is, so far, not confirmed in official circles in Berlin, and I am further assured that no definite arrangement has been arrived at yet. It is surmised, however, that the report is not without material foundation, but that questions only have been asked at Athens, in accordance with instructions from St. Petersburg, as to the possibility of acquiring, by purchase or arrangement, a naval station in the Ægean Sea. There can be no question as to the wish and hope of Russia, which she desires to see soon fulfilled. The acquisition of such a station would be an important link in the chain of her Eastern policy.

I understand that the Hellenic Cabinet finds it difficult to make up its mind as to the advisability of acting entirely in concert with Russia in the furtherance of this policy, and for the present some apparently plausible explanation may be given for the tentative steps now in progress. It is said for example, that the question at issue is merely the restoration to Russia of the ruins of certain buildings made over to her after the Greek War of Independence and subsequently abandoned.

Meanwhile I am able to state that a sharp lecture has been read to M. Tricoupis on financial subjects from Berlin, in which it is pointed out that the Imperial Government trusts that everything will be done within a reasonable time to satisfy the foreign creditors of the country, failing which Greece will descend to a level that inspires no confidence whatever abroad in money matters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday Night.—According to information which I consider trustworthy, the report which represent the Russian Government as desirous of acquiring by purchase a naval station from Greece are substantially correct. It is premature, however, to speak of formal negotiations on the subject, not only because of the precarious position occupied by the Greek Cabinet, which possesses neither a hold on the country nor a following in Parliament, but likewise because the Russian Government is undecided as to which of the available station is best suited to its requirements. Several islands of the Cyclades group have been carefully examined. In addition to the dearth of water which, in a greater or lesser degree, is common to all, there are special drawbacks to each. The choice, however, is likely to fall on Milo or Paros, most probably upon the former.

The Greek Government, which has been sounded informally as to its views, is reported to be willing to sell either if a sufficiently high price is offered. Herein lies the difficulty, for the new Greek Premier and Finance Minister, M. Tricoupis, is believed to understand by a high price a political as well as a financial equivalent. Greece cannot afford to stick at merely political considerations. The present chaotic condition of the country and the serious financial difficulties with which M. Tricoupis will have to contend before putting them on a sound basis afford plausible grounds for the belief that the transaction will be finally completed. My informant adds that, whatever the terms of agreement, one of its inevitable consequences will be the adherence of Greece to the Franco-Russian Alliance. "Now that we are in the Mediterranean again," he concluded, "we intend to remain for good. Hence we need not merely the use, but the full possession of a naval station. The mere fact of our having a squadron in the Mediterranean will do more to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance than the most cogent arguments."

From another source, the correspondent adds, I obtain the following statement :—

In view of Italy's secession from the Triple Alliance on the expiration of the present term—an event which in Russia is regarded as absolutely certain—Austria and Germany have been manifesting signs of an intention to adopt an anti-English policy, inaugurated by Prince Bismarck, and to come to a definite understanding with Russia on the basis of an undertaking to guarantee Russia and France not only a free hand, but an active diplomatic support in all differences between Great Britain and them. Put into plain language, this would amount to a coalition against Great Britain, and the mere fact that any such pass should be considered possible, and even probable, would seem to mark a new era in European politics. In Government circles here Count Kalnoky's visit to Italy is believed to be inspired, in the first place, by the fear entertained in Central Europe that on the expiration of the term for which the Triple Alliance was last concluded Italy is resolved to withdraw from this arrangement ; and, in the next place, by a desire on the part of Austria, who would suffer most by Italy's secession, to combat this resolution, supposing it to have a place in the future programme of Italian statesmen.

PARIS, Wednesday night.—The Berlin despatch relative to the alleged negotiations between Admiral Avellan and the Greek Government for the acquisition of a station for the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean is attracting notice here. Nothing, however, of a definite character is at present known in Paris on the subject, although in some well-informed quarters the idea prevails that an arrangement of the kind may eventually be concluded.

Some week's ago, and before the departure of Admiral Avellan and his ships from France, a rumour reached us to the effect that the Island of Paros, where the Russians formerly had a station, might again be selected. This was at the time when there was a fixed impression that a French port—or Ajaccio, for instance—might be formally chosen as a station for the Czar's squadron. Since that date little has been said on this subject.

The assertion that the Island of Milo may be ceded by Greece to Russia opens out a vista of possibilities of a far more serious character. The strategic position of Milo is decidedly superior to that of Paros, lying as it does to the south-west of the Cyclades Group, in which it is included. If that island be acquired by the Czar's Government the obvious inference will be that much more importance is attached by Russia to the possession of a naval station in the Levant than would have been the case if arrangements had merely been made at the port of Paros for the shelter and repair of the Russian ships and for obtaining a supply of coal. Such a proceeding would savour of competent authorities with whom I have conversed on the matter. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that Milo is within easy sail of Crete.

Here, so far as has transpired, no agreement has as yet been arrived at respecting the choice of a French port. Indeed, there are many politicians who would infer that if Russia came to an arrangement with Greece she would drop the question altogether so far as France is concerned. This, however, is by no means to be taken for granted. On the contrary, if Russia acquired an island in the Cyclades Archipelago, she would find all the more need for a station on the French coast.

There have, by the way, been ominous hints from time to time as to the hardship from which Russia suffers in being compelled to send her ships to the Mediterranean through the Baltic, the Channel, and the Bay of Biscay, and past the guns of Gibraltar ; and during the visit of Admiral Avellan the question was asked in one quarter whether the time had not come for the removal of the bar to their easy passage from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the Ægean Sea.

The steady and systematic development of Russia's fleet in the Black Sea has for some time excited attention, and that it has been viewed with uneasiness in certain quarters may be illustrated by one among several facts. When it was reported during the spring of this year that the Czar's ships in the Euxine were to be concentrated at Sebastopol, as it turned out afterwards, for the purpose of a review, considerable misgiving was entertained in Bulgaria, if belief apprehended that some coup might be attempted on the coast. It was felt that the security of Bourghas might be threatened, and although there was no foundation for this alarm, which, moreover, was treated with something akin to ridicule by one at least of Russia's neighbours, the fact that it should have been seriously felt shows what is thought of the strength of the Czar's fleet in the Euxine, and of the purposes to which it may at any moment be applied.

It was at that date, too, that from Constantinople emanated a full list of the Russian ships with a description of the Turkish ironclads which have been absolutely stationary at the Golden Horn for a long period. The comparison—it need hardly be added—was entirely in favour of Russia. Her fleet was good, well officered, and well manned ; while the opinion was expressed that the Sultan's men-of-war would want a considerable amount of repair if they were to be utilized on active service, and that it was a question whether sleip crews could be found who to work them. On the one side was a fleet which was steadily growing and adapted in every detail to the requirements of the day ; on the other a squdron of battleships which had been left to decay, and whose armaments were extremely defective. The increasing strength and efficiency of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea had thus not escaped the attention of some sharp-sighted politicians, and it is for this reason that recent demonstrations and the resolution at which the Czar's Government has arrived to station a squadron permanently in the Mediterranean have created little surprise in certain quarters. Originally, however, it was believed that only a French port would be selected. Now there appears to be good reason for presuming that Russa will have a naval station in the Levant, and if the Island of Milo be ceded to her by the Greek Government, we shall not in all likelihood have long to wait for a further development of this policy. Milo, moreover, is within easy distance of Crete, a fact which is attracting notice.

All this is, needless to say, regarded as part and parcel of a programme drawn up out of no goodwill towards England, and already it is pointed out that in the event of war breaking out Russia would thus attempt to bar the route to India by way of Suez to British ships ; yet the Greek Government might reasonably be expected to hesitate ere it ceded a naval station to be utilized to the detriment of the Power which generously gave over the Ionian Islands to the young kingdom—at least if such a sentiment as gratitude in politics still exists.

The *Daily Telegraph* appends the following note to the above :—

It will be observed from the telegrams from our correspondents given above that while the negotiations between Russia and Greece as to the acquisition of a naval station have not as yet assumed a definite form, there seems to be some reason for supposing that the Hellenic kingdom has been sounded by Muscovite diplomacy in this matter. The two islands mentioned belong to the Cyclades, Paros lying in the centre, with Naxos on the east and Sciphos and Siphnos on the west, while Milo (Melos) is to the south-west on the extreme verge of the group There can be little doubt that Milo would serve more conveniently for a naval station, not only because of its position and superior anchorage, but because it is devided by only some eighty miles of open sea from the southern promontory of [illegible] (Cythera) and the northern coast of Candia or [illegible]. Navarino, which was mentioned in the telegram we published recently, is perhaps hardly so suitable a spot.

Many considerations have to be borne in mind in estimating the significance of the new departure in Russian naval policy. In all probability Greece would be not unwelling to sell some island in she Ægean Sea to Russia, but M. Tricoupis may desire something more than a merely financial arrangement as the equivalent for a slice of Hellenic territory. On the other hand, Rutsia might herself prefer to accept Greece as a subordinate partner in the alliance which she seems to have contracted with France, and the sale of one of the Cyclades for the purposes of a naval station may be the sign and seal of a political compact. But it may be doubted whether the northern kingdom would be satisfied with a position only in the Ægean. Some ports in France, or else Ajaccio, in Corsica, would give her fuller scope in the West, and then, with Milo in the Eastern sea, she would probably claim the right to send ships of war through the Dardanelles and Hellespont in order to round off and complete the establishment of her power in Mediterranean waters.

The nations immediately threatened are, of course, England and Italy. So far as we are concerned, our naval force in the Mediterranean will be seriously inferior to the combined fleets of France and Russia, and a strong naval station in the Ægean belonging to our rivals will go far to neuteralise the advantages we at present possess in our position at Malta and in Egypt. It does not, however, seem unlikely that the much criticised coup of Lord Basconsfield in giving us Cyprus as "a place of arms" off the coast of Asia Minor may yet prove of ability to us in the future. Perhaps, Muscovite strategy suggests equally serious peril. It is often hinted that an attempt will be made to detach the Italians from the Triple Alliance when their agreements with Germany and Austria terminate ; and whether this is the present design of Franco-Russian diplomacy or not the fleet of Italy will obviously be at a disadvantage with the ships of her Gallic neighbours on the west and those of the Northern Empire securely stationed in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE MATABELE WAR.

NEWS from Matabeleland states that the Matabele are still retreating in a north-westerly direction, with the apparent intention of crossing the Zambesi.

Sir Henry Loch has approved the appointment of Major Forbes, the commander of the South Africa Company's forces, as acting magistrate at Buluwayo.

The Chartered Company is about to start a weekly postal service between Buluwayo and Fort Charter.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

European as well as native despatch-bearers have arrived at Fort Victoria with detailed news from the front. It seems (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) that the last fight between the Forbes-Jameson columns and the Matabele was a very spirited affair. It took place at Imbezy, and all the advantges were on our side. This is freely admitted. No suprise was attempted, as at first reported. The Matabele went squarely at our men as they lay in lager with every thing ready for the enemy. Nine of Lobengula's regiments took part in this supreme effort, and with them were two or three hundred of the bravest and most desperate of the survivors of the impis who had previously suffered defeat, and who had been given this additional opportunity of retrieving their laurels. These men behaved with frantic valour, but all the Matabele engaged seemed to court death, returning again and again to the attack over ground thickly dotted with the corpses of their comrades. In the receding wave of attack left a thick deposit of corpses on the ground. The Maxims and the rifles were handled by our men with never-failing coolness and precision. Captain Hurrell writes that he never witnessed firing so deliberate and so appalling in its results. There was no waste with the Maxims. Often the Matabele were allowed to advance for some distance in the face of the rifle fire. Then the Maxim storm would burst with terrible effect.

Our men at Buluwayo, a Dalziel despatch says, are at work building shelter for the force which will remain in occupation during the rainy season. Nothing farther had been heard from Lobengula when the native messengers left Buluwayo. The suffering among the Matabele is believed to be great. They have but little food with them, and there are very few cattle in the north-west where they can secure shelter about the rains commence. A despatch received at Capetown announces that the Imperial force, 440 strong, has joined Dr. Jameson at Buluwayo. The troops at Impandine's kraal are busy constructing a fort.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

The hope of seeing Captain Gwynnd St. George Williams, only child of General Owen Williams, again alive is very faint in army circles. It will be remembered that his charger was wounded and bolted with the Captain, who has not been seen or heard of since. Captain Williams, who had reached his twenty-seventh year, had a distinguished career at Eton and Sandhurst, from which college he entered the Royal Horse Guards Blue, but resigned his commission in 1891 in order to accompany Lord Randolph Churchill to Mashonaland, where he afterwards for a time remained as the guest of Lord Coventry's second son, who is in the Mashonaland Police. Captain Williams left England again but a few months ago. He was, like his father, a keen sportsman and a prominent member of the Turf Club.

A Cape Town telegram of Nov. 11 says :—The condition of affairs in Matabeleland has now reached a stage when it is possible for the High Commissioner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes to discuss the question as to the manner in which the Matabele State shall in future be governed. The negotiations between Sir Henry Brougham Loch and Mr. Rhodes will be carried on over the wire, Mr. Rhodes remaining at Palapye. There is still a little friction and some disappointment in Imperial Government circles at the forced inaction of the force under Colonel Goold-Adams, but the unaided efforts of the company's people have sufficed for the capture of Buluwayo. After what has happened, the negotiations will be of a delicate nature. Sir John Gordon Sprigz, the Treasurer-General, and the rest of the Ministry, will support Mr. Cecil Rhodes as against the High Commissioner if necessary, in order to make his opposition effective. Great indignation is felt at Palapye at the treatment to which Ingubugobo, the sole survivor of Lobengula's mission to the British camp, has been subjected. On his arrival at Tati he was deprived of his horses and all his belongings.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 14.—Mr. Rees writes to friends here that he and Mrs. Rees were the only missionaries left in Matabeleland while the fighting was going on. Lobengula received them kindly, although they were fugitives and had left all their belongings at the mission station. The King sent people to protect them on their way to Tati.

PALAPYE, Nov. 14.—Khama and the native levies with which he took the field to assist the Bechuanaland police and Commander Raaff's volunteers returned here yesterday. They brought with them fifteen wounded, three others having died on the journey.

FORT TULI, Nov. 14.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes arrived here safely to-day from Fort Victoria on his way to Cape Town.

Despatches received at Cape Town from Mr. Collenbrander, who was formerly British Resident at Buluwayo, state that he has arrived at Tati from Palapye. He mentions that, while he was on his journey, he overtook at Sarule Lobengula's brother, Ingubugobo, the sole survivor of three Matabele Envoys to the Imperial Camp at Tati. The chief had been at Palapye, and was returning on foot to Matabeleland. When he was met by Mr. Collenbrander, Ingubugobo was exhausted with fatigue and willingly accepted Mr. Collenbrander's offer of a cart. The chief was conveyed to Tati, where he was kindly treated. The telegraph wires are broken between Gaberones and Fort Victoria.

The *Cape Times*, in a strong leading article discussing the terms of settlement with the Matabele, says that those who have acquainted themselves with the history of the Matabele tribe now brought to a reckoning, see the effect of the recent operations in breaking down a Power which has succeeded in sixty years in making a hell of one of the finest portion of South Africa. The energy and foresight of one man have created a public demand that he shall receive a just recognition by the Imperial Government for what he has accomplished. The article goes on to ask that the free hand hitherto given to Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his associates be now made unreserved and unconditional, and it strongly deprecates any interference with him.

Dr. Emil Holub, the Austrian South African traveller, writes to the *Fremdenblatt* to declare that the attacks on Mr. Rhodes are unjust and unfounded. Dr. Holub is in no way indebted to Mr. Rhodes, but he maintains that even had the Chartered Company never come into existence, and even had there arisen no necessity to punish the Matabele for their raids upon the Mashonas, war with Lobengula would sooner or later have broken out between England. Otherwise, if England had abandoned the idea of colonising the richest part of South Africa which is now under dispute, Lobengola would nevertheless have been driven out of that country by the Boers instead of by the English. Dr. Holub says that, to his personal knowledge, it was the intention of the Boers to take Matabeleland, and they had actually made preparations to found a new Dutch Free State between the Zambesi and the Limpopo.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORT SALISBURY, Thursday Nov. 11, (*Daily News*).—The only news from the front is to the effect that Lobengula remains at large, but it is still believed here that he will ultimately surrender on terms. Meanwhile, he is busily engaged inarranging for the [illegible] to the forces in Matabeleland. [illegible] from Mangwe. [illegible] between the despatch of supp[illegible]. Most of these will be [illegible] A weekly mail service is now being this place and Buluwayo by means of post-route will be by way of Fort Charter, and the ser[illegible] has been fixed to commence on Dec. 1.

THE history of the manufacture of matches in France during the last twenty years affords an instructive lesson as to the evils attendant upon the granting of monopolies. During the financial troubles that followed the war, the Government of M. Thiers sold to the "Compagnie Generale des Allumettes Chimiques" the sole right of selling matches on the territory of the Republic for a number of years. The Company, secure in its bargain, sold matches so inferior that they became a jest and a byword. *Figaro* once recommended as a means of getting rid once for all of habitual offenders, that they should be sent to prison and made to remain there until they could strike three of the wretched sulphur-tipped things, one after the other. Nor were the expensive "allumettes bougies" or wax matches much better. Now that the concession is at an end and the Government have control of the industry, the President has signed a decree by the terms of which the sulphur matches are no longer to be manufactured. The wags declare that if the new matches will really light there will be public and private rejoicings to celebrate the event.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, November 10, on the motion of Sir J. Kitson a copy was ordered of the resolution issued by the Government of India stating the conditions under which concessions were given to companies seeking to construct railways in India and Burma.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

Mr. Johnston asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the concessions made to Indian civil servants as regarded remittances to the United Kingdom had also been made to colonial officials paid in silver, who had suffered by its depreciation, and whether colonial officials coming home on leave would be treated in the same way as Indian civil servants, and not suffer in home pay or pension.

Mr. Buxton : The Secretary of State has offered to put the Ceylon civil servants in the same position as those of India—that is, that they should receive an exchange compensation allowance sufficient to enable them to remit half their salaries at 1s. 6d. the rupee, and should draw their pay while at home on leave at the same rate, no change being made as regards their pensions, which will be paid at the rate of 1s. 10½d. to the rupee. A similar offer has been made to the civil servants of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, the rate in their case being fixed at 3s. the dollar. The result of this offer is not yet known officially but it is understood from unofficial sources that in a considerable number of cases the officers concerned appear to prefer to remain in their present position—that is, to receive their leave pay at 1s. 10½d. the rupee or 4s. the dollar, and to remit only at the market rate of exchange.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

On Monday, November 13, Lord Carmarthen asked whether the proposals of the Government of Bengal to provide for the annual revision of the Record-of-Rights of the Behar Cadastral Survey

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY.—November 7.

Staff Capt W F Rowe has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of captain; Staff Commander J Dixon has been promoted to the rank of staff captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Chaplain the Rev F C Hartley, BA, has been appointed a naval instructor in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut A T Pritchard to be lieutenant; Engineer J Y Lowe to be senior engineer.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut A Hambly has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant; Assistant Engineer D Murdoch to be engineer.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The dates of promotion of the following officers are altered as follows:—Capts J H Abrahall to July 5, 1893; E E Chown to August 29, 1893; J H. Goddard to September 11, 1893; Lieut C McN Parsons to be captain, vice Mosny, prom.

The following acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed as sub-lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J. B. Mason, P W E Hill, R W F Travers, H B Montagu, H H Holland, D B Crampton, G B W Young.

WAR OFFICE.—November 10.

Royal Artillery—The following officers are seconded:—Capts F H Crampton, for service as an instructor at the Royal Military Academy; H E Bamptylde, for service as an adjutant of Militia Artillery. Lieuts. C W Clark, for service on the Personal Staff; T A Tancred, for service with the Bechuanaland Border Police; A Le Mesurier Bray, for service with a Bengal Native Mountain Battery. Second Lieuts. A S Capper and W N Hay, for service as probationers in the Indian Staff Corps. Capt K J W Murchison, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice W G Lowther, promoted lieut-col on half-pay.

To be captains.—Lieuts F L Playfair, on the Seconded List; M B Roberts, vice F H Crampton, seconded; A T Cuming, vice H E Bamptylde, seconded.

To be lieutenants.—Second Lieuts. H T Farquhar, R L Maspratt-Williams, J H Crawford, on the Seconded List, and J Henry, H G Moor.

The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieuts.—A D Musgrave, in succession to Lieut M B Roberts, prom; H E Phipps, in succession to Lieut C W Clark, seconded; A. G Arbuthnot, in succession to Lieut. A T Cuming, prom; H A Koebel, in succession to Lieut T A Tancred, seconded; F C Tyler, in succession to Lieut A Le M Bray, seconded; A J H Kayes, vice A S Capper, seconded; L B Montresor, vice W N Hay, seconded.

In consequence of the appointment of Capt F H Crampton to be an instructor at the Royal Military Academy, with effect from Sept 14, 1893, the dates of promotion and appointment of the following officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capts R E L Radcliffe, to Sept 14, 1893; the Hon F R Bingham (from the Seconded List), to Oct 4, 1893; F D V Wing (from the Seconded List), to Oct 6, 1893; M B Lloyd, to Oct 13, 1893; G Humphreys, to Oct 14, 1893. Second Lieuts D Deane, to Sept 14, 1893; A C S W Simpson, to Oct 11, 1893; G G Thatcher, to Oct 14, 1893; Capt R Price (District Officer), from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the establishment.

Half-pay—Major W G Lowther, from Royal Art., to be lieut-col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen N G Gamphell, Royal (late Madras) Art, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, is granted the rank of general; Lieut-Col W G Lowther, from half-pay Royal Art, retires on ret. pay; Lieut-Col J C Dalton, half pay Royal Art, to count as full-pay service the period he was employed at Headquarters from Oct. 20, 1892, to July 31, 1893, in the compilation of the Army Handbook; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J G Booth, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on ret. pay.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut F C L Hulton to be capt, vice H L Pennell, appointed adjt.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut J McM Roberts to be lieut to complete establishment.

18th Hussars—Capt. D St G Daly resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Capt H D Fanshawe to be major, vice H M A Warde, prom. lieut—col on half-pay.

20th Hussars—Lieut G T G Edwards to be capt. vice W C Vaughan, superseded for absence without leave.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut-Col and Col the Hon H W Lowry-Corry, on completion of four years' service as a regimental lieut-col is placed on half-pay.

Scots Guards—Gentlemen Cadet A F B Cresswell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, vice C G F Campbell, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Qrmr and Hon Capt F G Belchem retires on ret. pay.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut A Vickerman to be capt, vice E G M Parry, seconded for service as adjt of the Administrative Batt Presidency Volunteers; Second Lieut R McDouall to be lieut, vice A Vickerman.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Second Lieut H L Tomkins to be lieut. vice R H Raymond, seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Qrmr and Hon Capt H Franklin retires on ret pay.

The Norfolk Regiment—Second Lieut A J V Durell to be lieut, vice C Ross, seconded.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Second Lieut V F A Keith-Falconer to be lieut, vice E C Johnstone, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut S FitzWyman Cooke, adjt, to be capt, to complete establishment; Second Lieut H Cleeve to be lieut, vice G Penefather Evans, seconded; Qrmr-Sergt W Burrows to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Hon. Lieut F Bourne, transferred to the School of Musketry.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major P J Hughes to be lieut-col, vice J H Laye, placed on half-pay; Capt E D Kennedy to be major, vice P J Hughes.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The following second lieuts to be lieuts:—E E Preston, probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice H Macdonald, seconded R F Uniacke, to complete establishment.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Second Lieut C S Knox to be lieut, vice F M Smith, seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Major J F Egerton to be lieut.-col. vice H J de Berniere, placed on half-pay; Capt W A Lenox-Conyngham to be major, vice J F Egerton; Lieut C Norbury to be capt, vice W A Lenox-Conyngham.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt W H Scott to be major, vice W H B Little, prom.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut R Cosens to be Capt, vice H Barlow, seconded; Second Lieut G E W Legg to be lieut, vice R Cosens.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut W B Woodham to be capt, vice G M D Lye, dec; Second Lieut T W S Kent to be lieut, vice W B Woodham.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)—Second Lieut H V Gorle to be lieut, vice J M K T Hogg, seconded.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut W S Doyle resigns his commission.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—The following lieuts to be capts:—H C F Scott, vice R Dill, seconded for service as adjt of the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles, India; W R J Ellis, vice W H M Burke, appointed adjt; Second Lieut B P Ellwood to be lieut, to complete establishment.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut O H E Marescaux, adjt, to be capt, to complete establishment.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut H M Eustace to be capt, in succession to Major E V Bellers, adjt, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following second lieuts to be lieuts:—A D Macpherson, probr Indian Staff Corps, vice H M Eustace; H W Jackson, probr Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt F C Beatson to be major, vice J M Hanson, retired.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H P Uniacke to be capt, vice A P Murray, seconded for service as Vice-Consul at Odessa. Second Lieut A S Wingate to be lieut, vice H P Uniacke.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt W P Blood is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut W A White to be Lieut, vice R N A Flanagan, promoted into the Royal Irish Regt.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut W J Ottley to be lieut, vice J O'B Minogue, promoted into the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regt.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt T Marshall is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Superny Capt A H W Lowndes to be capt, vice G C Lord Bingham, seconded.

Staff—Lieut-Gen J Davis, C B, to be lieut-gen on the Staff to command the troops in the Southern District, vice General H R H Arthur W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G K C B, &c, appointed to command the troops at Aldershot.

Army Chaplains Department—The Rev E B B Kitson, M A, chaplain to the forces, First Class, retires on ret. pay.

Army Medical Staff—Brig-Surg Lieut-Col W H Climo, M D, is placed on ret. pay.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet Major I Matthews, F R C V S, from Royal Horse Guards, to be vet-major for duty with the Remount Establishment.

MEMORANDA.

Col C Tucker, C B col on the Staff commanding the troops, Natal, to be major-gen, vice W Arbuthnot, C B, deceased. Lieut-Col G H Palmer is placed on half-pay on vacating the appointment of a professor at the Royal Military Academy. Lieut-Col H P Dawson, from half-pay is continued in his appointment as a second class assistant inspector of Warlike Stores. Capt (now Major) F C Beatson, the Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regt) is granted the temporary rank of major while holding the appointment of a professor at the Staff College.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 14.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieut-Cols.—J A L Montgomery, A P Thornton.

To be Major—Capt A MacWhirter Renny.

Lieuts to be Capts. W G H Sterling, G E Hodgson, J Angher, P R T Gurdon, C W Jacob, T B Hawks, C Brek, W H Savage, W A Oswald, C F Campbell, G H Arbuthnot, J A H Woodward, J Ramsay, P A Smurthwaite, L N Herbert, T M'Kay, E C Bell, A Giles, C J Mellias, H W Campbell, G C M D Birdwood, J L Kaye, G A Brownrigg, A W Cripps, C M Crawford, H D Merewether, D Beames, G A Priestley, C W O'Bryen.

To be lieuts.—Lieut W Beadon, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieut G de H Smith, from the East Surrey Regt.

Lieut C G E Ewart from the Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Lieut M L Hornby, from the East Lancashire Regt.

Lieut S Cassels, from the Hampshire Regt.

Second Lieut R T Carwithen, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Second Lieut J A Bliss, from the Middlesex Regt.

Second Lieut A N Lovell, from the South Lancashire Regt.

Second Lieut A B Tillard, from the Hamshire Regt.

Second Lieut W F Stevenson, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

Lieut E Bates, from the Royal Art.

Second Lieut T C Browning (from the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieut S H E Scholes, from the East Surrey Regt.

Second Lieut Godfrey, from the North Lancashire Regt.

Second Lieut H Bridges, from the Durham Light Inf.

Second Lieut J Milne, from the Scottish Rifles.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—To be senior apothecaries. first grade—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honourary Lieut, S C White; Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut, T Todd.

To be senior apothecary, second grade, ranking as honorary lieut—Apothecary, First Grade, D O'Leary.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—Surg-Major J E Ferguson, Bomboy medical Establishment; Senior Apothecary, First Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut, T Todd, Madras Subordinate Medical Department.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the following officers to the Half Pay List:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS,

Capt P A Smurthwaite, Lieut J W Ross,

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

Surg-Capt W H M Ingham.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Capt W P Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be a station staff officer, first class, on the Bengal Establishment, vice Major H L Smith, Dorrien, D S O; Capt A E P Burn, Indian Staff Corps, to be an assistant judge advocate-general, vice Col E Shaw. The appointment of Lieut S H Pollen, Wiltshire Regt, as aide-decamp to the Viceroy of India, is dated April 12, 1893, and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of June 27, 1893.

MR. REDMOND AND THE DYNAMITERS.

MR. JOHN REDMOND was the principal speaker a crowded meeting held in Gianett's Circus, Newcastle, on Saturday, Nov. 11, in favour of the release of the Irish "political" prisoners.

Mr. Redmond, in supporting a motion insisting on the release of the men wished it to be understood that they who supported the amnesty movement did not in the slightest degree sympathise with dynamite as a political agent. They believe it was wrong and stupid, and not calculated to advance the cause for which it was used. He did not deny the right of England, when face to face with such a conspiracy, to crush it, but the dynamite conspiracy was dead. The aim of punishment was prevention, and it was cruel, cowardly, and unworthy of a great nation, for the gratification of vindictiveness against men who were guilty of offences that they had a right to crush, to prolong their punishment. England had never the slightest difficulty in defining what were political offenders except in the case of Irland. Her boast was that England was the sactuary of the political refugee, and the fifteen prisoners whose release they sought were political offenders. He knew that Mr. Asquith denied this and said they were criminals of the worst type. But all the members of the Government, he was glad to say, were not of the same opinion, and he would put Mr. Morley against Mr. Asquith. Mr. Morley at the Newcastle election said that after Home Rule was carried that would be the time to consider whether these men could not be delt with as the French Government dealt with the Communists. Did that not mean that Mr. Morley regarded these men as political offenders? "Mr. Asquith had stated that so long as he held command at the Home Office he would never permit their sentence to be shortened by a day; but he should have known that there was nothing more dangerous to the reputation of English statesmen, especially Liberal statesmen, than to say 'Never' to a demand made by the united voice of Ireland. The second ground upon which they claimed release was that convictions were obtained under circumstances of excitement and panic, and that they now ought to be reviewed. He knew the statement of the chief constable of Birmingham that the bombs were planted upon John Daly was a stale story, but it remained unanswered to-day, and he demanded that Mr. Asquith should investigate it. The third ground was that, supposing these men were not political prisoners, and that Mr. Asquith was right, and they were ordinary criminals of the worst type—supposing that they were properly convicted and that there was not a shadow of suspicion in any case, even then they had now suffered enough. Their release was demanded by justice, honour, and humanity." In conclusion Mr. Redmond said that they must press forward the amnesty movement, no matter whom it might embarrass or inconvenience.

RECTORIAL ELECTIONS.

THE polling in the election of a Lord Rector for the University of Edinburgh took place on Nov. 11, the candidates being Lord Robertson (the Lord Justice-General of Scotland) and Lord Reay. There was a large attendance of students, and a good deal of skirmishing went on, as usual, between the two parties in the quadrangle. All the students were armed with sticks, and the missiles thrown about consisted of eggs pea, and bags of flour and peasemeal. The lady students were accommodated in a balcony from which they had a good view of the lively scene below. The polling took place between nine o'clock and twelve. About half-past twelve Principal Sir William Muir declared the result of the poll from one of the balconies as follows:—Lord Robertson 1,145; Lord Reay, 728; majority, 417. The result was received with lond cheers' mingled with hooting. The Conservatives met immediately afterwards in their rooms. Mr. Gillis Smith, the chairman, said that they had let the country see and they had shown their leaders that Edinburgh University remained, as ever on the side of the Union. They had let it be known throught the length and breadth of the country that that wave of Unionist feeling which was flowing fast had not deserted Edinburgh University, but had come there in all its strength, and they had sent a message, or at least they would soon send a telegraphic message, to Hawarden letting Mr. Glandstone know what West Edinburgh said at the last election and what West Lothian said at the bye-election the University of Edinburgh had emphasised, and what they now sent to Hawarden was a notice to quite Mid Lothian. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Lord Rector, and the meeting sang "For he's jolly good fellow." A meeting of Lord Reay's supporters was also held, at which the hope was expressed that the University would soon be rescued from the Tories.

The election of a Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Nov. 15 when Ser J. Gorst (Conservative) was elected by 916 votes as against 695 recorded for Mr. H. H. Asquith (Gladstonian).

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C M Jerdon, B	Lieut J Phillips
Mr A J Wells, B	Lieut M R Hunter
Mr G H D Walker, B	Lieut G Watling,
Mr S A McD Calder, M	Lieut L H Walker
Mr A C S West, M,	Hon Lieut H Stenson
Col C H Ewart	Surg-Col J Richardson, Med Estab
Major H C Lamb	
Capt F S W Richardson	Surg-Capt J Garvie, Med Estab
Capt G W Priestly	
Lieut A C S Clarke	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg-Major W Owen, B Med Estab, furl to May 18, 1894	Lieut-Col F H Jackson, 2 mo
	Capt G F Wilkes 14 day.
Mr H Barlow, B, furl to Feb 8, 1894	Capt J F Worlledge, 75 days
Mr W M Fletcher, Bo, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Capt G S McD Elliot 6 mo
	Lieut T K Carden, 2 mo
Col L H E Tucker, CIE, 1 day	Lieut F Bullock, 3 mo
Lieut-Col J H Newill, 95 days	Surg-Lieut-Col W E Franklin, Med Estab, 46 days
	Surg-Lieut-Col W E Johnson, Med Estab, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt P R T Gurdon, B	Mr R M Kennedy, Bo
Mr D B Allen, B Cov	Col L H G Tucker, C I E
Mr C W Bolton, B Cov	Major Allan Smith
Mr St Quintin Byrne, B	Capt S H Pelly
Mr J D Rees, C I E, M Cov	Lieut H L Goodenough
Mr C E Ross, M	Lieut J B S Alderson
Mr J W Orr, Bo	Lieut G E D Elsmie
Mr W Lee-Warner, C S I, Mo Cov	Lieut A C Hickley,

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AT RIO.

News has reached England to the effect that by an explosion of gunpowder at Rio de Janeiro several officers and men of the Royal Navy had been killed and wounded. According to the imperfect accounts recieved, a party had been landed from her Majesty's ships Beagle, Racer, and Sirius to get mad, and were mistaken for insurgents, having approached close to a powder magazine, which was blown up while they were digging. The two officers reported missing are Lieutenant St. John Beauchamp Mowbray, first Lieutenant of the Sirius; and Lieutenant Charles George De Beauvoir Topper, junior lieutenant of the Racer. Lieutenant Mowbray was a native of Edinburgh. He was appointed to H. M. S. Sirius on her being commissioned at Devonport in April, 1892, for service on the south-east coast of America. Lieutenant Topper entered the service in 1885, and was only appointed to the Racer in April last. Mr. Robert Harris, boatswain of the Sirius, was a native of Aberdeen, but his widow and family reside at Portsmouth. Michael Lynch, the able seaman of the Sirius, reported killed, was a single man, and the support of his aged mother, who lives at Cork.

In the course of an interview with M. Carvalhos the manager who introduced to France five of Gounod's operas, M. Albert Montel has managed to collect some highly interesting particulars of the numerous changes and alterations made in "Faust" during the rehearsals for the first performance of that now popular work at the old Theatre Lyrique in 1859. The prologue was, it seems, to a certain extent reduced, and from the opening of the Kermesse scene there was struck out a duet in which Marguerite gave her brother the locket-cross which he flings so wrathfully away before the duel with Faust. This duet would have spoilt Marguerite's entry from the church, and its omission explains why the prima donna has so little to sing in the early scenes of the opera. In the garden scene a tenor solo, an "agitato" sung by Faust, was also eliminated. Next a whole act was ruthlessly struck out. This was the scene on the Harz Mountains, and it was chiefly orchestral and very long. It would, however, be interesting to know if the music still survives. The Cathedral scene had the narrowest possible escape of being forbidden altogether, for the Minister of Fine Arts feared it might lead to diplomatic difficulties with Rome. But the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. de Segur, happened to be a friend of Gounod's, and they invited him to the rehearsals. The Prelate was blind, but he warmly praised the music, and the scene was saved. The Soldiers' Chorus was a pure afterthought, and in its place originally stood a baritone song, "En savez-vous une plus belle que Marguerite," sung by Valentine to the army. It was at a dinner party that the idea of a chorus of soldiers occurred to M. Ingres, and Gounod at once adopted it.

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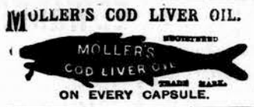

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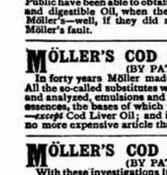

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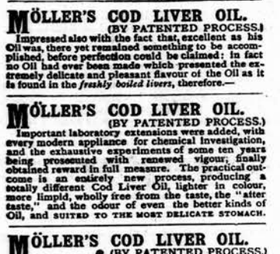
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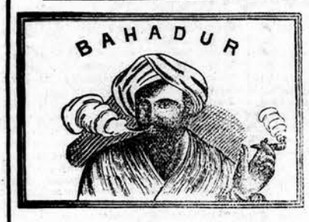

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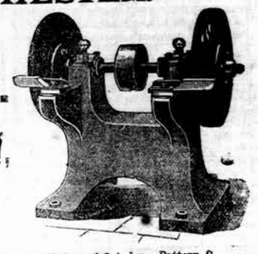

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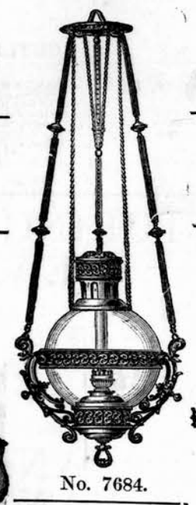

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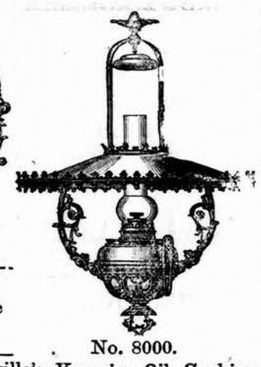

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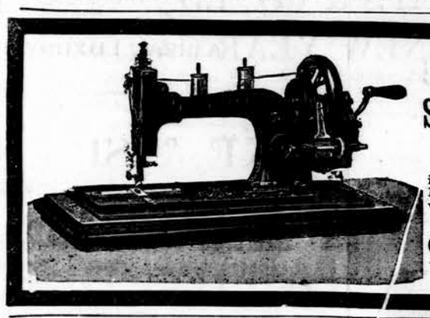

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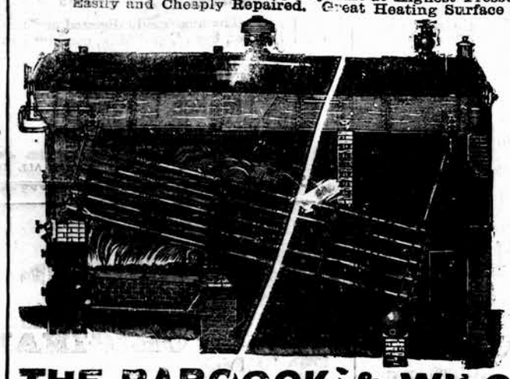

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